ROCKWELL

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THE ROCKWELL FAMILY

IN ONE LINE OF DESCENT

BY

FRANCIS WILLIAMS ROCKWELL

OF THE EIGHTH AMERICAN GENERATION

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PREFACE

To gather data in reference to any New England family is a pleasing occupation. The work leads naturally to an examination and a better appreciation of local history. Each generation has its own environment. While the views, sentiments and religious thought of the people have undergone great changes since the Colony of Massachusetts Bay was founded in 1630, the result has been a broadening out of the New England character. New England ideas have kept pace with the best life and thought of the highest civilization. It is sometimes said that New England people are conservative, yet an examination of their history reveals them as energetic, independent, intellectual. They have been pioneers in the settlement of the great West. They have been brave, have endured hardships, have battled for their convictions, have taken great interest in the success of free government. Their general interest in the progress of humanity never has flagged. Their influence has been far-reaching. The struggle with soil and climate, the early conflicts with the Indians, the competition with more highly favored localities, the mastery of rough seas of the northern coasts — all have combined to make New Englanders hardy, earnest and self-reliant. They had one advantage, they came from good stock, from a country of law and civilization.

> "The New World's sons, from England's breasts we drew
> Such milk as bids remember whence we came."

They came for a wider, greater freedom. They brought and encouraged a love for educational institutions. They were a strong race of men to whom the new environment, with all its difficulties, brought new opportunities.

These minutes and the Rockwell chart and the notes to accompany the chart, contain little original matter. They are simply extracts from various sources. They are very incomplete and yet they may be of use if they suggest further research. I have noted them for my children. Possibly others may find something of interest, or suggestion in them.

FRANCIS W. ROCKWELL

Pittsfield, Mass., 1900.

NOTE. As the date of the preface shows, my Father collected the facts for this book shortly before the year 1900. As at the present time he does not desire to undertake the work of revising it we have printed it in its unrevised form with the addition of Chapter VII, and with the addition of certain parts of Chapter VIII, giving further facts with regard to the eighth, ninth, tenth, and even the eleventh generation, which has already begun to make itself heard.

The record of my Father (number 44 in the "Notes to Accompany the Rockwell Chart") is longer than he desires printed, but he has permitted it to be published out of deference to the wishes of his children.

S. F. R.

North Andover, 1924

THE ROCKWELL FAMILY

IN ONE LINE OF DESCENT

CHAPTER I

THE FATHERS OF THE FAMILY

FIRST AMERICAN GENERATION

William Rockwell was born in England in 1591 (see Chapter VII). He married Susan Capen April 14, 1624, at Dorchester, England. With his wife, and two children under five years of age, he left Plymouth, England, on the "Mary and John," with the Winthrop emigration in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Mass. He removed to Windsor, Conn., in 1637, where he died in 1640. He was one of the two deacons chosen when the Dorchester Church was organized, just when they left England.*

We can glean somewhat of the character of the man and the duties of the office he occupied in the church from an old-time statement of the qualifications needed and expected in that position. At the Synod at Cambridge, in New England, there was prepared "A platform of church discipline; gathered out of the word of God, and agreed upon by the Elders and Messengers of the churches assembled in the Synod. To be presented to the churches and General Court for their consideration and acceptance in the Lord, the 8th month, Anno 1649."

The General Court in 1647, had proposed such a measure, and the Cambridge Platform was approved by the General Court in 1651.

Records of Massachusetts, Vol. IV. Part 1, p. 57.

*I see no reason to say that he was "one of the first three selectmen" of Dorchester, as stated in "The Rockwell Family of America", although as one of the two deacons, with the two ministers, he signed the early land-grants. For the exact date of his removal to Windsor, and for the names of those who then comprised his family, see the caption in these minutes, "The Removal to Windsor".

As to the deacons, see Mather's Magnalia, New Haven 1820, Book IV, p. 187, Chap. VI (which speaks of the affairs of the church), and Chapter VII (of ruling Elders and Deacons), p. 188. "Sometimes they are called *helps*. The Scripture telleth us how "they should be qualified. Grave, not double-tongued, not given "to much wine, not given to filthy lucre. They must first "be proved, and then use the office of a deacon, being found "blameless. The office and work of a deacon is to receive the "offerings of the church, gifts given to the church, and to keep the "treasury of the church, and therewith to serve the tables, which "the church is to provide for; as the Lord's table, the table of the "ministers, and of such as are in necessity, to whom they are to dis- "tribute in simplicity." "The office, therefore, being limited unto the "care of the temporal good things of the church, it extends not to the "attendance upon, and administration of the spiritual things thereof, "as the word, and sacraments, and the like."

From the position he held as deacon, he was not called upon to bear arms. At Windsor in 1638, all above sixteen years of age were ordered to bear arms, but church officers, and those who had filled those offices, were exempt "from bearing arms, watchings and wardings." History of Windsor Vol. 1, page 72. He lived to see the first Constitution of Connecticut adopted, January 14, 1638-9, to see the Rev. Ephraim Huit selected to aid Mr. Warham (Ibid. page 75), and to enjoy the first Thanksgiving day in Connecticut, September 18, 1639. (Hollister's History of Conn. Vol. 1, p. 435.)

On page 387, Vol 1, History of Windsor, under a list of the deacons of the Windsor Church occurs this:— "William Rockwell (according to the History of Dorchester, Mass.), which says that he and Mr. William Gaylord were the first deacons of this church at Dorchester. Mr. Rockwell, however, does not figure as a deacon on the Windsor Town or Church Records." As William Rockwell died in 1640, so that he lived at Windsor scarcely three years, and as (on page 871) the only church records preserved (Matthew Grant's) refer to a previous record of the "Elders," and as (on page 890) we find that "unfortunately the records of town votes and town accounts, the first fifteen years, have crumbled to dust," we hardly should expect to find a reference to William Rockwell as deacon at Windsor.

We might add also another sentence (from Ibid. page 64, the opening sentence of Chapter II), "The town records of Windsor, or Dorchester, as it was first called, prior to 1650, not being in existence, we have undoubtedly lost much which it would be both pleasant and profitable to know."

William Rockwell was a deacon in the Dorchester, Massachusetts, church; whether he held the same position after his removal to Windsor, Connecticut, is uncertain. Some of the settlers went to Windsor in 1635 and 1636. We think he did not go until the spring of 1637. He died in 1640.

William Rockwell had a house lot granted him at Windsor, Connecticut. (See Stiles' "Ancient Windsor," Vol. 1, pages 149, 165.) For the early location of his land east of the Connecticut River in Windsor, see Ibid. pages, 543, 547. For another reference to William Rockwell, see Ibid. page 438.

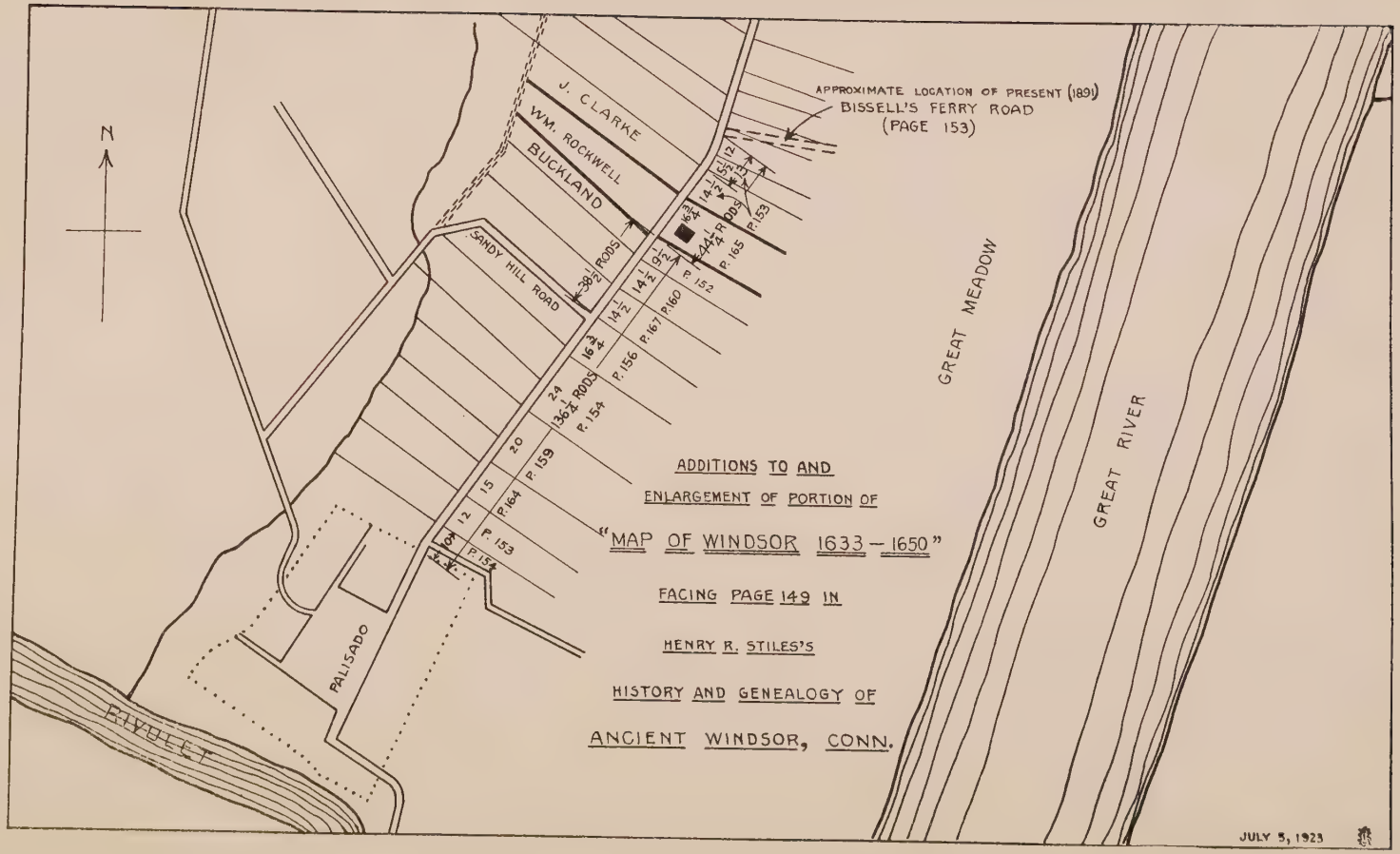
Mention of William Rockwell in early Dorchester and Massachusetts Bay Records is brief.

Early Dorchester Records

Few records were made during the first four years after the settlement of Dorchester, excepting those for grants of land. In 1635-6, a large number of the first settlers of Dorchester, removed to Connecticut, taking with them the church records, which have not yet been found. The Dorchester Town Records probably began in 1630, but the first two leaves containing four pages are gone.

The existing church records of Dorchester, Massachusetts, commence with the Covenant adopted at the settlement of Mr. Mather, August 23, 1636. The original (or an old copy) is now in the possession of Mr. E. Herbert Clapp of Germantown, Pa. (See records of the First Church at Dorchester, in New England, 1636-1734. Boston, 1891.)

The record of births and deaths at Dorchester, previous to 1657, was burnt. (See Blake's Annals under the year 1657.) (See preface, "History of Dorchester.") The 21st report of the Record Commissioners of Boston (Dorchester, Births, Deaths and Marriages, Boston, 1880), gives but a few of the births, marriages and deaths previous to 1657. None of the Rockwell family is minuted there, however.


N
J. CLARKE
WM. ROCKWELL
BUCKLAND
APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF PRESENT (1891)
BISSELL'S FERRY ROAD
(PAGE 153)
SANDY HILL ROAD
38½ RODS
14½
14½
16¾
RODS
P. 156
P. 167
P. 160
P. 152
P. 165
P. 153
16¾
RODS
P. 154
20
P. 159
15
P. 164
12
P. 153
P. 154
PALISADO
RIVULET
GREAT MEADOW
GREAT RIVER
ADDITIONS TO AND
ENLARGEMENT OF PORTION OF
"MAP OF WINDSOR 1633 – 1650"
FACING PAGE 149 IN
HENRY R. STILES'S
HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF
ANCIENT WINDSOR, CONN.
JULY 5, 1923

Bernard Capon's (Capen) death is minuted there in 1638. He was William Rockwell's father-in-law.

There was a book containing a plan of the town with lots and the names of grantees from the beginning. Dr. Harris states it was burnt in 1657 (See History of Dorchester, page 30), and it is further said that a copy of this plat with the names of grantees made by James Blake was extant a few years since.

On page 25, Dorchester town records, under October 2d, 1636, "It is ordered that every p'ticular inhabitant shall take a veiwe of his house and garden and hoame lotts how they lye bounded (towards other mens, or towards the commons) according to the poynts of the compasse, and so of their great lotts and medow grownds as they lay bounded every way, and the number of acres of all such lands. A note of which to be brought into the 12 men to be Judged of and amongst them 4 to be chosen according to order of Court with the Advise of an Assistant to see it recorded on a book p'te."

Mention of William Rockwell in early Massachusetts records.

In the "History of Dorchester," page 17, William Rockwell is mentioned in a list of "several gentlemen past middle life with adult families and good estates."

He was one of the two deacons selected at the organization of the church (page 24), and with the two Ministers, John Maverick and John Warham, and Deacon William Gaylord, signed the first land grants as a committee of the plantation (page 22).

His name appears among those of the first twenty-four Dorchester freemen, October 19, 1630 (page 27), and in the list of the first settlers of the town (page 39), and on page 79, is this reference to him:

"William Rockwell, freeman in 1630. The first deacon with Mr. Gaylord of the Dorchester Church; signed the first land grants of the plantation. Moved to Connecticut. His wife (probably second) was Susanna Chapin; his children were John, Ruth, Mary, Samuel, Joseph and Sarah. He had land granted him near what is now Savin Hill, June 27, 1636. By this it appears that he did not go to Windsor with the first Company."

"Besides the right of suffrage freemen enjoyed advantages in the division of the lands; and before the representative system com-

menced they were all members of the General Court." (History of Dorchester, page 27.)

(See Colony Records in "Massachusetts Records" Vol. 1, under date of 18th, May, 1631. Freemen to be church members.)

In the "Dorchester Town Records" published in 1880, as "the 4th Report of the Record Commissioners" of the City of Boston, aside from pages 5, 6, 10, 14, where William Rockwell's name appears, on page 18 is this entry under date of December 17, 1635:— "It is ordered that William Rockwell shall have half an acre of ground next Mr. Stoughton's neere the fish house to build him an house with condition that if he goe away, and leave the Plantation he leave the sayd house and ground to the Plantation in paying him the chardge."

On page 22, under date of June 27, 1636:— "and that all that are of Mr. Duncan's side shall have the ground to themselves before their doores makeing and maynetaynaing a sufficient highway so far as Mr. Stoughton's reserving as much as may set a meeting house betweene Good. Johns. and where Goodman Rockewell now dwells."

"It is ordered that Nicholas Vpsall and Will. Rockwell shall have all that marsh next the Rocky Hill, and Mr. Rossiters fish house equally divided."

On page 23, "It is ordered that Mr. Israel Stoughton shall have half an acre (near) William Rockewells house and the salt Marsh in a long. . . . . ."

And on July 5th, 1636, "It is granted vnto Nicholas Vpsall, 8 acres of upland upon the Indian hill by Thomas Tilestone, also William Rockwell hath 8 acres to his former, as inlardgements to there former lotts"

On page 24. "It is granted to Nicholas Vpsall, to the quantity of 5 good square of ground adjoyning to Goodman Rockewells lott on the comon for a garden."

On page 30, January 2nd, 1637. "It is ordered that Nicholas Vpsall and Will Rockwell are to take what is theirs where their 8 akers was granted and noane elsewhere and that equally betwixt them."*

On page 53 there is this allusion in a deed "4th of 2th 1642"

*Nicholas Vpsall afterward was fined for befriending Quakers. (History Dorchester, page 89.)

beinge the 76 Lot as it is recorded with Rockwell Lyinge on the one side" etc., "beyond Naponset."

In the Massachusetts Records, Vol. 1, page 79, October 19, 1630, "Will. Rockewell" appears in a list of those who desire to be made freemen and took the oath of fidelity as Willm Rockewell, May 18, 1631, page 80, 366; and see page 353 for "The Oath of a Freeman or of a man to be made ffree".

"I, (William Rockwell) being by the Almighties most wise disposicon become a member of this body, consisting of the Gounr, Deputy Gounr, Assistants, & a comnlty of the Mattachusets in Newe England doe freely & sincerely acknowledge that I am instly & lawfully subject to the goumt of the same, & doe accordingly submitt my pson & estate to be ptected ordered & gouned by the lawes & constitucons thereof & doe faithfully pmise to be from time to time obedient & comformeable therevnto & to the authie of the said Gounr & Assistants & their successrs, & to all such lawes, orders, sentences & decrees as shalbe lawefully made & published by them or their successors; and I will alwaies indeavr (as in dutie I am bound) to advance the peace & wellfaire of this bodie of comonwealth to my vtmost skill & abilitie; & I will to my best power & meanes, seeke to devert & prevent whatsoeuer may tend to the ruyne or damage thereof, or of any the said Gounr, Deputy Gounr, or Assistants or any of them or their successrs, & will giue speedy notice to them or some of them, of any sedicon, violence, treachery, or other hurt euill which I shall knowe, heare, or vehemtly suspect to be plotted or intended against the said comonwealth, or the said goumt established; and I will not att any time suffer or giue consent to any counsell or attempt that shalbe (done) giuen, or attempted for the impeachmt of the said goumt, or makeing any change or alteracon of the same, contrary to the lawes & ordinances thereof, but shall doe my vtmost endeavr to discover, oppose & hinder all & euy such counsell and attempt. Soe helpe me God."*

September 28, 1630, a jury was "impanneld to inquire concerning the death of Austen Bratcher." Their verdict was "wee finde that the strookes given by Walter Palmer were occationally the means of the

*Massachusetts Records, Volume 1, page 161. — Freemen only have power to vote.

death of Austen Bratcher & soe to be manslaughtr." Palmer was bound over (with two sureties) to appear "att the next court to be holden att Boston the 19th of Octobr nexte, to answer for the death of Austen Bratcher", page 77-8. Palmer appeared and was again bound over to the next court, November 9, 1630. "Willm Rockewell" appears as the second of the twelve jurymen "impannell for the Tryall of Walter Palmer concerning the death of Austin Bratcher." "The Jury findes Walter Palmer not guilty of manslaughter, whereof hee stoode indicted & so the Court acquitts him." (Willm Gallard was one of the Jurymen.) This was the first trial for manslaughter in the Colony.

September 3, 1633: "There is admisistracon graunted to Willm Gallard & Willm Rockwell, of the goods and chattels of John Russell of Dorchester, whoe desceased August 26th, 1633." (Page 107)

August 4th, 1635: "Willm Gallard & Willm Rockwell executors of John Russell, hath exhibited into court an inventory of the goods & chattells of the said John Russell, disceased" (page 154). This apparently was the first administration recorded in the colony. (John Russell's will, page 153)

In Blake's "Annals of Dorchester," under the year 1635, appears the following note:— "Before this year the orders of ye Planta- "tion were Signed John Maverick, John Warham, William Rockwell, "& William Gaylord, or two of them; from this year and forward "that method ceased."

"A Court holden at Boston, August 7th, 1632. It is ordered "that ye remainder of Mr. Allen's Strong Watter, being estimated "aboute two gallands, shall be delivered into ye hands of the Deacons "of Dorchester for the benefit of the poore there, for his selling of it "dyvers times to such as were drunke by it, he knowing thereof." (History Dorchester, page 40.)

William Rockwell died at Windsor, Connecticut, May 15, 1640.

"A History of the United States for Schools" by John Fiske, Houghton Mifflin & Company, 1895, Paragraphs 41-50, gives in such a condensed way accounts of the settlement of New England, of the Pilgrims and Puritans, the founding of the Massachusetts Colony in 1630, the Connecticut Colony in 1636, the Pequot War, 1637, etc. that everyone descended from the founders of New England should read

it. These few pages explain briefly why our ancestors left England and settled the New England Colonies.

In order to comprehend the relationship between the early town of Dorchester, the Massachusetts Bay Colony and England, one should study the circumstances surrounding the founding of the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

The Royal Grants in America to English Colonists began in the reign of James I, 1606. (For the colonization of Massachusetts, Connecticut, etc., patents, etc., see "The Public Domain," Washington 1884, Chapter 2.)

There was an English corporation of forty members styled "The Council for New England." From this corporation in March, 1628, John Endicott and five others secured a grant to a tract, extending from three miles north of the Merrimack River, to three miles south of the Charles River, and west to the ocean. "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England" was constituted by royal patent, March 4, 1629. One of the principal men interested in these matters was the Rev. John White of Dorchester, England. He wished to succor some of his parishioners who had been sent to the Massachusetts coast in 1623, for the spiritual behoof of the fishing fleet, sent out by the merchants of Dorchester. These people, "Dorchester Adventurers," so called, stayed in New England at his request, after the fishing enterprise had been abandoned, as a nucleus for a colony which he thought circumstances in England might necessitate. This nucleus was at Salem and was relieved by Endicott in 1628; in 1630, the Winthrop fleet set out to join the colony.

For a contemporary statement of "Reasons to be considered for justifieinge the undertakers of the intended Plantation in New England, &c. for the incouraginge such whose hartes God shall move to joine with them in it" see "Makers of America," John Winthrop, by Joseph Hopkins Twichell — Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y. Chapter 3. The largest of the early plantations in New England was Dorchester.

The Dorchester Company

——"Succeeding days
Shall much regard their merits,"——

The history of the Town of Dorchester, Massachusetts (1859), speaks of the care taken "to construct this Company of such materials

as should compose a well ordered settlement containing all the elements of an independent community"; there "was breathed into the enterprise a higher principle than the desire of gain."

"There came many godly families in that ship" ("the Mary and John"), wrote Captain Roger Clap, "sound and learned men," — "men leaving gallant situations," — "men of rank and influence," — "very precious men and women."

Our *ancestors* at *Dorchester* were *Puritans*. Hon. Edward Everett in his oration at the Dorchester Festival in 1855, page 22, said of them:

"They regarded the ecclesiastical vestments and ceremonies with as little favor as the Separatists; but they considered the church as established by law a true church, and still clung to her communion. But the burden lay heavy on their consciences and at length became absolutely intolerable. Shortly after the accession of Charles I they prepared to execute the plan which they had for some years been meditating, that of transporting themselves to the new world; where as they supposed they could, without a formal separation from the Church of England, adopt those simpler forms of worship and church government, which their views of divine truth required."

For a concise statement of the causes which led to the Puritan emigration to New England, see the chapter on "The Planting of New England" in John Fiske's book "The beginnings of New England, or the Puritan Theocracy in its relations to civil and religious liberty," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1889. (Read also the preface of the History of Dorchester.)

The good ship Mary and John which brought over the Dorchester Company was of 400 tons and took seventy days for the passage. She brought one hundred and forty passengers. The story of the passage, of the controversy with Captain Squeb as to where he would land them, their explorations and final choice of a settlement at Mattapan (Dorchester), now a part of Boston, is interesting.

It was a long voyage but they came as Roger Clap's Memoirs tell us, "by the hand of God through the Deeps comfortably, having Preaching & Expounding of the Word of God, every day for Ten Weeks together, by our Ministers."

"The picture of that little company of settlers on the Dorchester

shore is part of a great historic landscape which stretches across the ocean and over two continents."

At this point a brief description of the Dorchester, which they left behind, may be of interest.

"In the County of Dorset, which stretches fifty miles along the British Channel in the West of England, upon an island formed by the divided stream of 'a noble river in those parts,' called the Frome, lies the chief town of the County, the ancient city of Dorchester. * * * Druidical mounds still surround it. The Romans * * * fortified it and built near it the largest Roman Amphitheatre in England, of which the circuit still remains. It was a stronghold in the time of the Saxon Kings; the Danes stormed it" * * * See Mr. Everett's oration page 23.

I insert here an extract from the sermon of Nathaniel Hall, Pastor of the Dorchester Church (1870, the 240th anniversary of the first church service).

"What contrasts to find with all that had been left! — the ceiled "houses, the cultured fields, the securities and comforts of a settled "order, the countless material and social advantages attaching to the "highest British civilization; the grand and solemn churches, dear to "sentiment and heart by many a hallowed association — tablet and "monument and cenotaph and tomb uttering within them silent "eulogy of a buried Past, the garnered dust of saintly ancestors "sleeping beneath and around them."

"It was my privilege, three years ago this summer, to journey "through a portion of their beautiful Dorsetshire, and to spend a "Sunday in its borough-town, Dorchester, whence most of the founders "of our church and town emigrated, and from which — for whose "efforts mainly the church was gathered preparatory to its embarka- "tion — our town was named. It was a pilgrimage of duty and of "love, which I went far out of my way, and gladly, to accomplish. "That Sunday in old Dorchester was indeed a memorable one. There "was a rare beauty in the day, and a charm from nature and the "season was spread over everything; but above all and leading all was "the charm and spell of an historic Past. Going abroad in the early "morning into the yet silent and empty streets, and seeking first of "all the churches, I was soon standing before one whose signatures of "age left little need of the confirming word of a passer-by, that it was

"the 'St. Peter's' of my especial search. I gazed upon it — its "hoary walls, its buttressed tower, its crumbling mouldings, its "dilapidated images, the nameless wastings and decays which time had "made upon its massive substance — with a peculiar and inexpressible "interest; not merely for what these in themselves suggested, but in "the thought of its connection with my own dear church, three "thousand miles away; in the thought that through those doorways "and adown those foot-worn steps had passed some at least of those "brave and godly men and women who constituted that transplanted "vine. The doors were open, and I entered. The interior bore signs "of a like ancientness, though less impressively as a whole, by reason "of the modernizing freedoms which had here and there been taken — "in no absence of a reverent taste, but simply to secure a reasonable "comfort to its present occupants. Yet, impressively the Past was "there; proclaiming itself in column and arch and roof, in statue and "monument, in tableted wall and recumbent effigy, in pavement- "floor inlaid with memorial slabs, their inscriptions trod near to "illegibleness by over-passing generations, and in many a detail more "that met continually the eye. Under the porch-way, interred in "1648, are the remains of that Rev. John White, styled in his day the "Patriarch of Dorchester, who — although he never came to the "New England town bearing, and greatly for his sake, the name of "that thus dignifying him — was, in an important sense, as I have "said, the founder of the former, and the efficient agent in the trans- "atlantic gathering of our church. 'St. Peter's' was not, however, the "church of which he was rector, but 'Trinity', on the same street, "partially rebuilt since his day. This also I visited, attending service "in it — as likewise in St. Peter's — and in whose pleasant and quiet "grave-yard close, with its green turf and ivy-covered walls, I passed — "not lonesomely, though companioned by no visible presence — a "musing half hour. Let me say a word more, before passing on, of old "Dorchester itself — a city in corporate capacity, with a population "of about ten thousand. Its general aspect is pleasing and attractive; "it has an air of thrift and comfort and refinement — as if the new life "of the age had not avoided it in its flow, but had borne to it of its "best; while the country close around — with its unbroken openness; "its pastoral loveliness; its swelling downs of richest verdure, flecked

"by feeding flocks; its tokens and traces of times far prior to the "Puritan, even of those of a Roman occupancy — commands a "peculiar interest."

At the 250th anniversary of the First Church of Dorchester (1880), the vestry was hung with pictures and sketches of Dorchester, England, kindly loaned by Rev. E. G. Porter of Lexington, Mass. See page 76 of "Proceedings," etc., and see page 143 for Dr. Edward Everett Hale's allusion to Rev. John White.

I insert here an extract from the Memorials of the First Church in Dorchester, in two discourses delivered July 4, 1830, by the pastor, Thaddeus Mason Harris, Boston, 1830.

"In the beginning of the year 1630, some pious people, chiefly "from the counties of Devon, Dorset and Somerset, having come to a "determination to emigrate to North America, held a meeting at "Plymouth, and setting apart a day for solemn fasting and prayer to "seek divine approbation and assistance, convened in the New Hos- "pital, and united in church fellowship. In the after part of the day "they called and chose those godly ministers, the Rev. John Maverick "and the Rev. John Warham, to be their spiritual guides, who ex- "pressed their acceptance, and were set apart to that special service. "The Rev. John White of Dorchester, a very influential promoter of "the projected emigration, being present, assisted and preached in the "fore part of the day; and in the after part, the newly installed pastors "performed the religious services of the solemn and interesting "occasion."

"Arrangements had been already made for their emigration; a "vessel chartered for their transportation; and such provisions and "effects as they deemed necessary put on board. * * *

"They sailed, on the 20th of March, in the ship Mary and John, "of 400 tons, Captain Squeb. The parting with relatives and friends, "was very affecting: but their purpose was fixed; and they relinquished "those affinities and attachments which bind the affections to native "home, resolved, with great magnanimity, to seek, across the wide "ocean, though on a foreign shore and in a dreary wilderness, an "asylum where they might be 'beyond the interference and an- "noyance of those who would restrict that liberty wherewith Christ "had made us free.' * * *

"They encountered, indeed, a violent storm on the passage; "but reached at length the harbor in safety; and they thronged the "deck, to look out upon the pleasant shores and verdant islands of the "Massachusetts Bay. It was the last day of the week; the season "delightful; the wind favorable; and they fondly hoped to be landed "at their place of destination, while yet the sun, which they saw "declining in the west, spread over it its lingering rays. But the "Captain, fearful that there might not be depth of water for his ship, "and not knowing the channel, cast anchor for the night; and on the "morrow, being Lord's Day, May 30th, in violation of his own en- "gagement to bring them into Charles' river, and in disregard of their "conscientious veneration for the sanctified observance of the day, "and heedless of all their remonstrances and entreaties, put them and "their goods ashore on Nantasket Point. Not only had they great "reason for dissatisfaction with this treatment, as it respected their "not reaching the port to which they were bound; but also, as "it disturbed the expected quiet and the due devotions of the "sacred day.

"Thus 'left to shift for themselves,' they succeeded in procuring "a boat from an old planter; probably John Oldham, who had left the "Plymouth people, and resided some time at Nantasket, and appears "afterwards to have attached himself to these new comers; and, on "Monday forenoon commissioned Capt. Southcoat, 'a brave Low "Country soldier,' Roger Clap, and eight able men, to go to Misha- "waum, at the mouth of Charles' River, and ascertain whether they "could be accommodated there. On the next day others made ex- "ploratory visits to the neighboring region; on the third they made "choice of Mattapan as the place for settlement; and during the re- "mainder of the week were busily employed in removing from Nan- "tasket thither. They then rested from their labours, that they "might hallow the Sabbath, and unite in praising God, who had "brought them safely over the ocean, and found a place for them to "dwell in, and furnished 'a table in the wilderness.' They sung a "portion of the 90th Psalm, in the words to which our lips have just "given utterance. It was 'the Lord's song in a strange land'; and the "air was freedom, and the symphony joyous. Devoutly, too, did they "implore the divine blessing on the settlement which they were form-

"ing; — that it might prove a safe and quiet habitation, and that the "work of their hands might be prospered, and the gracious desires of "their hearts accomplished.

"This first Sabbath which they spent here was the sixth of "June, answering to the sixteenth, as the style is now reckoned; and "*this* is marked in our calendar as the birthday of our town.

"The following week was devoted to the 'setting up of cottages, "booths, and tents,' for the shelter of their families. A sad contrast "these to the ceiled houses and commodious habitations in which they "had heretofore resided!

"Early on the morning of the following Saturday, the report of "ordance announced the arrival of the Arabella, Admiral-ship of the "New England fleet, bringing Governour Winthrop, Deputy Governour "Dudley, and many others, who came to lay the foundation of the "Massachusetts Colony, of which they brought the Royal Charter; "so that the succeeding day of rest returned to them with new and in- "creased themes of gratitude and joy, and inspired a more gladdened "song 'in the house of their pilgrimage'; and, as our people came over "a regularly organized Church, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper "was this day administered.

"This it is believed, is the only instance, in the first planting of "North America, of the emigration thither of an embodied Church, "with its pastors and officers.

"The new comers, after a visit to Governour Endicot, and those "who had made a settlement at Salem, located themselves at the place "which they afterwards called Charlestown; and soon the whole fleet "was in port, having brought fifteen hundred passengers; on account "of whose safe arrival, the 8th of July was observed as a Public "Thanksgiving in all the Plantations.

"At the Court of Assistants, held at Charlestown, September "7th, following, this town was incorporated, and received the name of "Dorchester, because several of the settlers came from a town of that "name in England, and also in honour of Mr. White, their former "Minister, who bore the title of 'the Patriarch of Dorchester,' and was "so active an instrument in promoting the settlement of New England, "and in procuring the Charter, that he was called 'the Father of the "Massachusetts Colony'."

Life at Dorchester During Its First Years

The passage over from England of Deacon William Rockwell with his wife and little girl Joan, who had her fifth birthday on shipboard, and his little boy John not quite three years of age, presents an interesting picture. In the seven years that elapsed between his arrival on the Mary and John at Nantasket (Hull) on the 30th of May, 1630, and the date of his joining the new settlement at Windsor, Connecticut, what an interesting life our ancestor must have led. The Dorchester settlers arrived too late in the year to plant, could not get supplies from Salem, and suffered from want and sickness caused by hardship and want of proper shelter.

"In our beginning," says Roger Clap, "many were in great "Straits for want of Provisions for themselves and their little Ones. "Oh the Hunger that many suffered, and saw no hope in an Eye of "Reason to be supplyed, only by Clams and Muscles and Fish. We "did quickly build Boats and some went a fishing. But Bread was "with many a very scrace thing, and Flesh of all kinds as scarce." Governor Winthrop's forethought soon brought a ship with provision from Ireland, however, and relieved their necessities, and the Indians brought in corn to trade. For an account of the sufferings of the first winter, see Palfrey Vol. 1, page 324-5. Edition of 1859.

The "Annals of the Town of Dorchester," published by the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, Boston, 1846, written by James Blake in 1750, gives a short account of the formation of the Dorchester Company, their coming to Dorchester, and a brief outline of what was done in the township. On pages 7 to 14 will be found a reference to the main events which happened during the time that William Rockwell remained there. (See also "Memoirs of Captain Roger Clap," published by the same society in 1844.)

For a very concise account flanked throughout by references, of the embarkation of the Dorchester Company from England, their arrival here and the emigration of sixty of the Dorchester men to Windsor, see the discourse of Thaddeus Mason Harris delivered July 4, 1830, printed in pamphlet form (pages 4 to 13 inclusive).

A few traders known as "old planters" had posts at or near Mattapan previous to the coming of the Dorchester Company and

a remnant of the Neponset Indians that had escaped the pestilence of 1618, lived in that neighborhood. English fishing vessels had frequented Massachusetts Bay before our ancestors came and Thompsons Island (in Dorchester) had been occupied by an Englishman as early as 1619. In 1624 as many as fifty vessels were employed on this coast mostly from the west of England. (Dr. Young's Chronicles of Massachusetts, page 5.)

Environment of Early Settlers

One familiar with the landscape about Boston today scarcely can appreciate how different the scene appeared to our ancestors in the first decade of their occupation.

What a description of "the nature which frowned upon the "fathers and mothers of New England" is that of Edward Everett pictured forth in his oration at the Dorchester Festival in 1855, (page 33), "harsh, austere, wearisome, often terrific. On the Sea- "board, broad marshes cut up with deep oozy creeks, and unfordable "tide-water rivers, — no dykes, no bridges, no roads, no works of "friendly communication of any kind; — in short no traces of human- "ity in the kindly structures for travel, shelter, neighbor-hood, or de- "fence, which raise the homes of man above the lairs of wild beasts. "In fact the aboriginal tribes in this respect hardly went as far as the "beavers who in their small way were very tolerable engineers for wet "meadows. Such was the coast; as you retreated from it you entered "the terrific wilderness, which stretched from ocean to ocean, the "abode of the savage and wild beasts, — gloomy — awful! No "civilized foot had penetrated its depths, — no surveyor's chain had "measured its boundaries, — no Christian eye had searched its dis- "mal shades. In the ignorance that prevailed as to the real character "of the new and unexplored country, — imagination naturally added "fictitious to real terrors. Unearthly cries were sometimes heard in "the crackling woods; glimpses were caught, at dusk, of animals, for "which natural history had no names; and strange footmarks which "men did not like to speak of, were occasionally seen in the snow. "Even amidst the multiplying settlements, the hillsides were alive "with rattlesnakes, a reptile unknown and much dreaded in Europe, "and the ravening bear and wolf were heard by night around the

"farm-yard. Humanity lost the kindly links of intelligible language; "and was seen only under the aspect of a strange race, whose numbers "and strength were unknown and whose disposition toward the new "comers remained to be learned from experience."

Early Descriptions of Dorchester

In 1633, Dorchester was described by William Wood as "well "wooded and watered, very good arable ground and hay ground; fair "cornfields and pleasant gardens with kitchen gardens. In this "plantation is a great many cattle, as kine, goats and swine." See "New England's Prospect, by William Wood. London 1634." For a map of the South part of New England in 1634, taken from Wood's book see Palfrey's History of New England, Volume 1, page 360. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1859, and note. (For condition of Massachusetts in 1634 see Palfrey page 383, edition of 1859.)

Josselyn speaks of Dorchester as "a frontire Town pleasantly "seated, and of large extent into the main land, well watered with "two small Rivers, her body and wings filled somewhat thick with "houses to the number of two hundred and more, beautified with fair "orchards and Gardens, having also plenty of corn land." (History of Dorchester, page 28.)

"At that time having received help from home and reaped good "harvests the picture of the township is a pleasant one. The Dor-"chester men were many of them good seamen. Some expert fisher-"men. They fished in the bay and coasted on the shores of Maine, "trading with the Indians for furs. Several of the principal inhab-"itants were men of capital, who devoted their energies to commerce, "(Town history, page 28.) In 1633, they had more than 200 houses "and were generally prosperous leading the other settlements."

The Old Dorchester Meeting House

As William Rockwell was one of the Deacons of the Dorchester Church it may be interesting to describe the house of worship.

On the 17th of June 1630, the first sabbath service was held, after landing, under the open sky. The first year was one of "great destitution" with them so "that even the last loaf failed, and their sole "dependence was upon the casual and chance supplies of sea-shore and

"forest," yet as soon as they could they prepared a place for public worship.

Rev. T. M. Harris, in his brief history of the town, published in Volume 9, page 166 of 1st Series Massachusetts Historical Collections, writes that it was palisadoed and was a place for military stores and for resort from the Indians in case of alarm, that a sentinel was kept at the gate every night and that the people carried there their plate and most valuable articles every evening for safekeeping, and that it was built on the Plain near "Old Harbour," where they first landed.

"The first meeting house erected in Dorchester, and the first in "the Bay, was built on Allen's Plain, near the corner of Pleasant and "Cottage Streets, in 1631, and the first settlers of Roxbury united "themselves with the Dorchester church and worshiped here with "them. Mr. Warham held a lecture on the fourth day of every week, "by an understanding with the other plantations. This building was "made a depot for military stores and before the apprehension of "attack from Indians subsided, was palisadoed and guarded at night. "Winthrop mentions that on the 19th March, 1632, Mr. Maverick "accidentally set fire to a small barrel containing two or there pounds "of powder, in the new meeting-house at Dorchester, which was "thatched, and the thatch only blackened a little. The meetings of "the inhabitants of the plantation were held in this building. It "continued to serve the plantation for the first fifteen years of the "settlement." (History of Dorchester page 33 and references there cited.) Nathaniel Hall in his sermon June 19, 1870, says "it was of logs and thatch" and that it was built in the autumn of 1631.

Quoting from the Dorchester Town Records — November 3d, 1634. "Its also ordered that there shall be post stayres made to the "meeting house in the outside. And the loft to be layd and a window in the loft."

December 17th, 1635. "It is ordered that no man shall fell any trees within 20 goads of the meeting house upon penalty of Tenn shillings" etc.; and "see order of the 6th q the 11th m' 1644."

October 2, 1636. "It is ordered that 4 Barrels of powder in the "meeting house of the Countryes store shall be disposed of and sould "for the bringing in new powder in the place p' the p'tyes vnder men-"tioned." See page 78, Note C, Appendix Blake's Annals.

Homes of the Early Settlers

Like that of early Plymouth, the arrangement of the first houses at Dorchester, was primarily for defence.

The home lots were of half an acre each in order that the settlement might be compact. Each settler "had liberty to choose his own "homestead, but the other lands were distributed by grants. A large "portion of the houses were built of logs, and covered with thatch "which grew upon the salt marshes." (History of Dorchester, page 387.) Those occupying house lots were entitled to the privileges of the commons. (For a discription of the dwellings of the Pioneers, See Hollister's History of Connecticut, Volume 1, page 427, et seq.)

Mrs. Sigourney gives a picture of the early matron. "On the "unfloored hut, she who had been nurtured amid the rich carpets and "curtains of the mother-land rocked her new-born babe and com- "plained not. She, who in the home of her youth had arranged the "gorgeous shades of embroidery, or, perchance had compounded the "rich venison pastry as her share in the housekeeping, now pounded "the coarse Indian corn for her children's bread, and bade them ask "God's blessing ere they took their scanty portion. When the snows "sifted through their miserable roof trees upon her little ones, she "gathered them closer to her bosom; she taught them the Bible and "the catechism, and the holy hymn, though the war-whoop of the "Indian rang through the wild. Amid the untold hardships of colonial "life, she infused new strength into her husband by her firmness, and "solaced his weary hours by her love. She was to him

'An undergoing spirit to bear up
Against whate'er ensued.'

(History, Dorchester, page 143.)

"It is impossible to estimate too highly the strength of that de- "votion to liberty, civil and religious, which induced men and women, "tenderly bred, used to comfort and abundance, and in a condition still "to command them, to leave home and kindred and every attraction "of dignified and luxurious life, and become the pioneers of a new "society in a distant and rude wilderness." (See Palfrey's History of New England, Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1859, page 384.)

Dress of the Early Settlers

The dress of the founders of Dorchester was suited to their mode of living. Rev. Charles Brooks in his History of Medford, Massachusetts, quoted on page 393 of History of Dorchester, says, "The "common every-day dress of our ancestors was very plain, strong, and "comfortable; but their Sunday suits were expensive, elaborate and "ornamental. The men, in their Sunday attire, wore broad-brimmed "hats, turned up into three corners, with loops at the side, showing full "bush-wigs beneath them; long coats having large pocket-folds and "cuffs, and without collars, the buttons either plated or of pure "silver and of the size of half a dollar; vests, also without collars, but "very long, having graceful pendulous lappet-pockets; shirts, with "bosoms and wrist ruffles, and with gold and silver buckles at the "wrist united by a link; the neckcloths or scarfs of fine linen, or "figured stuff, or embroidered, the ends hanging loosely. Small-"clothes were in fashion, and only reached a little below the knees "where they were ornamented with silver buckles of liberal size; the "legs were covered with gray stockings, and the feet with shoes, orna-"mented with straps and silver buckles. Boots were sometimes worn, "having broad white tops; gloves, on great occasions, and mittens in "the winter. A gentleman, with his cocked-up hat and white bush-"wig; his chocolate-colored coat, buff vest, and small-clothes; his "brown stockings and black shoes; his ruffles, buckles and buttons, "presented an imposing figure, and showed a man who would prob-"ably demean himself with dignity and intelligence."

"The best dress of the rich was very costly; the scarlet coat, "wadded skirts, full sleeves, cuffs reaching to the elbows, wristbands, "fringed with lace embroidered bands, tassels, gold buttons; vests "fringed with lace; and small-clothes with puffs, points, buckles etc.; "a sword hanging by the side."

"The coiffures of the ladies were so high as to bring their faces "almost into the middle of their bodies; their black silk and satin "bonnets; their gowns so extremely long waisted; their tight sleeves, "which were sometimes very short, with an immense frill at the elbow; "their spreading hoops and long trails; their high heeled shoes, and their "rich brocades flounces, spangles, embroidered aprons, etc."

"Their dress on the sabbath was simple, secure and modest; "a cheap straw-bonnet, with only one bow without, and no ornament "but — the face within; a calico dress, of sober colors, high up in the "neck with a simple white muslin collar just peeping round the top; a "neat little shawl, and a stout pair of shoes — these presented to the "eye the Puritan costume of our ancestral and pious mothers."

[As to early costumes see also Hollister's History of Connecticut, Volume I, page 440 et seq. (New Haven, 1855.)]

[As to Colonial days in New England — A Village on Sunday Morning — Church services — Puritan Dwellings — Dress — the Muster — the Town Meeting; see Young Folks' History of the U. S. (Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Boston, Lee & Shepard, 1885. Page 74-79.)]

The Origin of the Town System

The government of the Dorchester plantation furnishes an interesting study, of the origins of the New England Town-meeting.

"An agreement made by the whole consent and vote of the "Plantation made Monday 8th of October, 1633. Inprimus it is "ordered that for the generall good and well ordering of the affayres of "the Plantation their shall be every Monday before the Court by eight "of the Clock in the morning, and presently upon the beating of the "drum, a generall meeting of the inhabitants of the Plantation at the "meeting house, there to settle (and sett downe) such orders as may "tend to the generall good as aforesayed; and every man to be bound "thereby without gayne saying or resistance. It is also agreed that "there shall be twelve men selected out of the Company that may or "the greatest p't of them meete as aforesayed to determine as afore-"sayd, yet so it is desired that the most of the Plantation will keepe "the meeting constantly and all that are there although none of the "Twelve shall have a free voyce as any of the 12 and that the greate(r) "vote both of the 12 and the others shall be of force and efficasy as "aforesayd. And it is likewise ordered that all things concluded as "aforesayd shall stand in force and be obeyed vntill the next monethly "meeting and afterwades if it be not contradicted and otherwise "ordered upon the sayd monthly meete(ing) by the greatest p'te of "those that are pesent as aforesayd."

"Moreover, because the Court in Winter in the vacansy of the "sayd.....this said meeting to continue "till the first Monday in the moneth."

The first four pages of the town records being lost we have not the source of the authority of the committee to sign land grants. This first arrangement of a weekly meeting and of a board of twelve selected men was modified in time.

The following agreement established a new management of affairs and terminated the authority of the original committee and intimates the existence of a former order of May 11th, 1631.

"October 28, 1634. It is agreed that their shall be Tenn men "chosen to order all the affayres of the Plantation, to continue for one "yeere, & to meete monethly according to the order Oct. 8, 1633, "in the page 15 and no order to be established without seven of them "at the least and concluded by the major p'te of these seven of them "and all the inhabitants to stand bound by the orders so made as "aforesayd according to the scope of a former order in May 11th, "1631," and ten men were then chosen. History of Dorchester page 31-2. (And see Jan. 11, 1636 also.) And see order for township Mass. Records.)

These orders established the first town government in New England. See Note D, page 79, Appendix Blake's Annals. It is claimed that "the town meeting of New England is the outgrowth of the Congregational Church meeting."

The Nature of Plantation and Town Orders before 1636

The town orders passed previous to 1636, as shown by the Town Records, related to the distribution of land, rates, laying out of highways, fencing, rates for maintaining gates, fences, bridges and the common etc. Agreements between adjacent proprietors were recorded. A pound was set up and a place for burial designated and a "bare" provided.

Seats in the meeting house were to be sold at the decease of the holder in the discretion of the officers of the church and the money expended in repairs. Mr. Stoughton was to build "a water mill" if he saw cause and on January 6, 1633, the rate was doubled to make a fort "upon the Rocke above Mr. Johnsons." The trees felled on

January 6, 1633, or thereafter and not used within three months could be taken by anyone having occasion to use them "provided Mr. "Isreal Stoughton for the pesent is given 12 moneths tyme for such "trees as he hath now felled for his house and the mill which he is to "build at Naponset" and he was not to sell the mill without consent. (See History Dorchester, page 600.) He could also take alewives by a weare, "the plantation to be protected in the price asked and before "any other plantation."

November 3d, 1634. "It is ordered that no man within the "Plantation shall sell his house or lott to any man without the Plan- "tation whome they shall dislike off."

"The 18th January 1635. It is ordered that all the hoame lots "within Dorchester Plantation which have been granted before this "p'sent day shall have right to the Commons and no other lotts that "are graunted here-after to be commoners: Also that two men shall "not Common for one hoame lott."

The 27th June 1636. "It is ordered that Nicholas Vpsall shall "keep an house of entertaynement for strangers." (Mrs. Upsall was a Capen.)

July 5th, 1636. "It is ordered that Mr. Duncan shall have 10s "payd him by the Towne fore to transcribe all these orders into a new "booke in a fayre legible hand."

July 5th, 1636. "It is ordered that the common to be devided "between the inhabitants on that row on Mr. Duncans side graunted "in a former order shalbe devided amongst them by acre according to "the Ancient lotts that lye there that is to say that he was to have 8 "acres 6 or 4 shall (have) his p'portion of the common according there- "to it being all first measured." (See previous order of June 27.)

The 2d and 9th of May 1636. "The Neck to be devided" etc.

January 2d, 1637. No trees to be felled within the Commons for sale outside the plantation. The extracts above are typical of the orders passed. (See "His-tory Dorchester," for orders of interest.)

As the plantation increased the pasturing of the cattle became quite a task and an organized system prevailed. Keepers were to undertake the pasturing and care of the cows for an agreed compensation, see Town Records April 17, 1635, and January 16, 1636, the keepers "to blow their horne along the Towne" at sunrise.

The Indians

In the previous pages have been described the internal organization of the Dorchester platation. Externally the existence of all the early New England colonies was threatened by the Indians. Mr. Everett's oration gives an account of kind dealings with the Indians, yet the early settlers all were required to be skillful in the use of arms. They early were organized for defence against attack.

On March 22, 1631, the Court of Assistants ordered that "every "one in the towns (magistrates and minesters excepted) should be "provided with arms before the 5th of April next." (Massachusetts Records, Volume 1, page 84.)

April 12, 1631. "It is ordered that there shalbe a watch of 4 kept euy night att Dorchester, and another of 4 att Waterton, the watches to begin att sunsett."

Trainings were to be on every Saturday and the men were "to provide powder." An order was passed that people should not go single and unarmed between certain of the plantations. The Meeting House at Dorchester, as we have seen, was used as a depot for military stores and was palisadoed and guarded.

May 9, 1636. An order appears on the Town Records relating to the care of the "busenesse" of those "which shal be chosen to goe for a souldier."

The Charter of the Colony granted by Charles I. passed the seals 4 March, 1628-9, and formed "the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in Newe England" into a body politic and corporate "whereby our said people, inhabitants there maie be soe re- "ligiously peaceablie and civilly governed, as their good life and "orderlie conversaeon maie wynn and incite the natives of country to "the knowledg and obedience of the onlie true God and Savior of "mankinde, and the christian fayth, which in our royall inteneon and "the adventurers free profession is the principall ende of this planta- "tion." This intention was faithfully carried out. (See Captain Clap's Memoirs, page 37.) Many of the Indians kept faith with the white men and many fought shoulder to shoulder with the colonists. As to the race in general as stated by Mr. Everett "their disposition "toward the new comers remained to be learned from experience."

It was often a bitter experience for both races. We must be careful in our judgments of both.

The story of the origin of Indian Wars is nowhere more concisely told than in the Introduction to "The Old Indian Chronicle" (by Samuel G. Drake, Boston 1867). "Being a collection of Exceeding "Rare Tracts written at the Time of King Philip's War." The kidnaping of the Indians by traders long before 1620, had provoked retaliation and the Pilgrims in their first engagement with the Indians, December 23, 1620, killed three or four with their muskets which terrified them as they were unused to firearms; peace was made with Massasoit, March 16, 1621.

Captain Standish's famous expedition "with some eight men" in March 1623, when seven Indians were killed, struck terror into the Massachusetts tribes and they fled for refuge.

In 1631 Sergt. Richard Walker of Lynn as he was upon watch about midnight was shot at and the arrow passed through his clothes. A small cannon was discharged and the enemy did not appear. On October 3d, the same year at the mouth of the Saco river, Walter Bagnal, a trader, was murdered by an Indian. In the winter of 1631-2, the Tarratines killed five men in the boat of Mr. Henry May of Dorchester, including Mr. May's son. Some of these Indians afterwards were captured and were hanged. The next spring the Tarratines with twenty canoes came to surprise Agawam (Ipswich), but Sergt. John Perkins frightened them away.

In August 1632, two Indians were set in the Bilboes at Boston, "for assaulting some English people at Dorchester, in their own "houses and their own chiefs made to beat them." The next month Reynold Jenkins of Dorchester, going among the Indians under Passaconawag to trade was killed while asleep but the chief of the Indians delivered up the murderer.

In 1635, the war with the fierce Pequots began; these Indians became jealous of the increase and aggressions of the English, and soon the flames burst forth and the uneven strife began. The Pequots were the leading tribe and dwelt "on a fair navigable river twelve miles to the "eastward" of the mouth of the Connecticut River. It is said that as early as June 1634, they

treacherously murdered Captain Stone and Captain Norton while trading with them.*

In March 1637, the Indians attacked Lieutenant Gardiner, when he was burning the marshes, killed three of his men, wounded Gardiner himself and drove his party into the fort. Soon after they boarded a shallop on the river, killed three men, two of whom they split in twain and suspended over the water upon branches of trees.

About this time a few Indians came near the fort and had some talk with the Lieutenant and the interpreter, Stanton. They said they were Pequots and that they would go to Connecticut, and kill the men, women and children, and carry off the cows, horses, etc. In April at Wethersfield they killed six men and two women and took captive two maidens.

In August 1635, they murdered Mr. Weeks, his wife and six children and soon after the wife and children of Mr. Williams near Hartford. The Colonists were aroused. The Pequots trembled, sued for peace and agreed to give up those who were guilty of the deaths of the English, to give up Indians' claim to lands within the Connecticut Colony and to treat English traders as friends.

*In 1634, two traders, Captain Stone and Captain Norton, sent two of their crew on the Connecticut river, to Dutch Point, with Indian pilots. The Indians killed both the Englishmen. The Indians killed Stone while asleep in his cabin. They then killed the crew and then Norton. In 1635, John Oldham, a respectable trader from Dorchester, was killed at Block Island. John Gallop found Oldham's vessel swarming with Indians, drove them into the sea and took two prisoners, one of whom he bound and threw overboard. He found Oldham's dead body on board. In 1636, John Endicott was sent to Block Island, to avenge the death of Oldham. Endicott killed fourteen Indians, destroyed their corn and their canoes, and burned their wigwams. He then went to Pequot Harbor, where he burnt the wigwams and destroyed growing corn; then he went to the present site of the town of New London, and devastated the country. This expedition stirred up the Indians and they attacked the Saybrook fort. Early in October, the Pequots captured Butterfield, one of a party who were carrying hay from the meadows at Saybrook. They roasted him alive with most brutal tortures.

In the same month the Pequots captured John Tilly, the master of a small vessel on the Connecticut river, while on shore to shoot wild fowl, about three miles above the fort, and killed his attendant. They cut off Tilley's hands, then his feet, and tortured him until he died. They said he "was a stout man," because he never uttered a cry. Two other men were captured soon after, and the Indians destroyed the store-houses at the fort, burned up the hay stacks, killed the cows, destroyed all property of the garrison, outside the range of the guns, and besieged the fort during the winter.

Soon afterward the Indians murdered a boat load of English and then throwing off the guise of friendship, killed wherever they found opportunity. They carried captive families living near Weathersfield, Connecticut, and on June 20, 1636, they besieged Fort Saybrook, with its garrison of twenty men. They were repulsed with cannon. About July 1636, Capt. John Oldham was murdered at Block Island. On August 20, Captain Endicott of Salem sailed from Boston to Block Island, with four companies, drove the Indians to the woods, destroyed canoes and killed one or two Indians. Five hundred Indians fled when they knew him as an avenger.

The Pequots were independent; they ruled the tribes around, regarded the English as intruders and tried to unite the other Indians against them. The Pequots felt that without their consent the English had no right in Connecticut. They wanted the Indian Country for the Indians. The Indians felt they must lose the land or exterminate the whites. Our ancestors wanted the lands for settlement and for defences for their homes. They paid always to extinguish the Indian titles. (See Hon. Oliver B. Morris Bi-Centennial address, Springfield, 1836, page 316, of Connecticut Valley Historical Society Proceedings 1881.)

In February 1637, the English in Connecticut Colony represented to the Governor their desire to punish the Pequots; they represented among other things "that the affairs of Connecticut Colony at this "moment wore a most gloomy aspect — that they had sustained "great losses in cattle and goods the preceeding years but were still "more unfortunate the present; that a most dreadful and insideous "enemy were now seeking an opportunity to destroy them — that "they could neither hunt, fish or cultivate their fields, nor travel at "home or abroad, but at the peril of their lives — that they were "obliged to keep a constant watch by night and day to go armed to "their daily labors and to the houses of public worship!" and asked for aid to prosecute the war. On May 1, 1637, the General Court at Hartford passed this order, "It is ordered that there shall be an offensive war against the Pequots, and there shall be ninety men levied out of the three Plantations of Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor." Massachusetts took action at once at a Special Court, February 18, 1637, (History of Dorchester, page 155). Massachusetts Plymouth and

Connecticut colonies joined forces with Indian allies in the May following. Captain Mason attacked the Indian fort at the head of the Mistic on May 26th, and nearly exterminated the tribe. (See extract from Captain Mason's History, Pequot War in Barber's History and Antiq. of New England, etc., Hartford 1856, page 211-15.)*

On July 1st, 1637, combined forces of Captain Mason of Connecticut, and Captain Stoughton of Massachusetts, pursuing the remnant of the Pequot tribe to a swamp near Quinnipiak (New Haven), on July 13, hemmed in the fugitives and only suffered sixty of the remaining warriors to escape. It is said (Hutchinson's History of the Colony Massachusetts Bay, London 1765, page 80), that, "Some of the Indians had guns and fired upon the English. This is the first account we have of their making use of guns." [See Hubbard's Narrative of Indian Wars (etc.) published in 1677 (Edition printed at Stockbridge, May 1803, page 9-50.) History of Discovery of America and Engagements with the Indians. Henry Trumbull, Boston 1812, page 25 et seq. — For a concise account of the Pequot War, see Young Folks' History of the United States by Col. T. W. Higginson, page 456 to 470, Boston, Lee & Shepard 1885. — Pequot War, see references page 306 (note) Young's Chronicles. Best history of it, with an illustrative map will be found in the Rev. George E. Ellis's Life of Capt. John Mason, in Sparks's American Biography XIII, 340-405; see Hollister's History of Connecticut, Volume 1, page 42-65, and Trumbull's History of Connecticut.]

Hon. Oliver B. Morris in an address speaks of the suffering caused by this war, as follows:—

"In May 1637, occurred the memorable expedition against the "Pequots a warlike tribe seated along the shores of the Sound, prin- "cipally where are now the towns of New London and Groton. The

*It may be of interest to state that one of our ancestors, Benedictus Alvord, was a Sergeant under Captain Mason. See Ancient Windsor, Connecticut (Stiles), Volume 1, index. "A large grant of land was also given to each soldier, and to this day, the memory of an ancestor in the *Pequot fight* is an honorable heirloom (sic.) in every Connecticut family."

Our descent from Benedictus Alvord is as follows: In the third generation "Sargant" Joseph Rockwell married Elizabeth, daughter of Job and Elizabeth (Alvord) Drake. In the second volume of Stiles, Ancient Windsor, page 179, it will be seen (Fam. 5), that Elizabeth Drake's mother, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Sgt. Benedictus Alvord. (See Ibid. page 35.)

"troops were commanded by Capt. John Mason of Windsor, and on the "issue of the contest depended the very existence of the towns on the "river. A tax was imposed upon all the Plantations to defray the "expenses of the war."

"The succeeding winter was one of uncommon severity. The "planters had indeed been delivered by the heroism of a few intrepid "warriors from the terrors of the tomahawk and scalping-knife; but "other dangers awaited them. A load of debt incurred in the recent "conflict pressed heavily upon them. The most necessary articles of "food and clothing had become extremely scarce especially in the "lower towns. As the spring opened vigorous exertions were made to "supply the wants. Captain Mason and two others went among the "Indians above, then perfectly friendly to the whites, in search of "bread stuffs. Their mission was entirely successful. On that oc- "casion our river (the Connecticut) exhibited a spectacle probably "never before certainly never since seen upon its waters. A fleet of "fifty canoes laden with corn, the produce of the rich meadows of "Pocumtuck, was at once launched upon the stream and borne onward by "the force of the current and urged forward by the powerful arm of the "red-man carried instant relief to the half-starved suffering strangers."

A triple league between the English, Mohegans and Narragansetts was made at Hartford in 1638, and though an uprising of the Indians was feared in 1642, the Indian wars in New England were practically ended till King Philip's War in 1675.

In 1642, "There was a general design this year, among the In- "dians, against the English. Miantinoms, the sachem of the Nar- "agansets, was supposed to be the author and chief promoter, and to "have drawn many other sachems to join with him. The Indians be- "gan to make use of fire arms, and had procured a great number, to- "gether with powder and shot, from English traders in the Eastern "part, as well as from the Dutch. A constant watch was ordered to be "kept from sunset to sunrising, and a place of retreat to be provided, "in each plantation, for the women and children and for the security "of ammunition. Beacons were erected and ordered to be fired upon "an alarm, and all smiths were required to lay aside all other business 'until all the arms in the Colony were put into good order; for which "payment was promised by the government." Hutchinson page 112.

In 1643, Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven Colonies entered into a league, offensive and defensive, the substance of which may be found in the History of Massachusetts Bay by Mr. Hutchinson, Lieutenant Governor of the Massachusetts Province. London 1755, (F. W. R. has it) page 124, Second Edition.*

The Memorial History of Hartford County, edited by J. Hammond Trumbull, President of the Connecticut Historical Society, Boston, Edward L. Osgood, Publisher, 1886, is a book of exceeding interest. It contains the names, etc., of the Indians tribe of the Connecticut Valley. I quote from Volume 2, page 499.

"For several years after the settlement of Windsor the people "were harassed with wars. They enclosed themselves within their "fortress or palisade and at all times, night or day, whether laboring "in the fields or wending their way to the sanctuary, were armed and "prepared to encounter the secret foe."

"About the year 1646, the Windsor Indians did the inhabitants "much damage by burning of large quantities of their personal prop- "erty." Page 500.

"All persons over sixteen years of age were required to bear arms, "except church officers, commissioners and such as were excused by "the Court." Page 505.

"Windsor's magazine contained one barrel of powder and three "hundred pounds of lead." Page 505.

"In 1643, when there was fear of a general insurrection of the "Indians against the English, the people were obliged to keep watch "and ward every night from sunset to sunrise."

The Settlement of the Connecticut Valley

It was during such troublous times that the settlement of the Connecticut valley took place.

Mr. Morris' address (page 303-5), concisely tells the story of the settlement of the Connecticut Valley as follows. (Full reference on page 28 for title of address.)

"Connecticut river became first known to the English in 1631. "In the same year a Plymouth bark, returning from the South touched

*For an account of the Windsor, Connecticut Indians see Stiles, Ancient Windsor Volume 1, page 103.

"at its mouth and perhaps sailed a little way up the stream. In "September, 1633, John Oldham, Samuel Hall and two other men, all "of Dorchester, traversed the wilderness from the bay to the river. "These were probably the first white men who trod the soil of our "beautiful valley. Their objects were to explore the country and "trade with the inhabitants. In all their journey they were treated "with great hospitality by the natives, and lodged every night in their "wigwams. The Indians of the river received them kindly and made "them presents of beaver. They found in the rich meadows hemp "growing in great abundance, and of an excellent quality. Some of "this, with other products of the soil, they carried back to their "friends and made report of the land, describing it as an exceedingly "good land and well watered.

"In October, 1633, a company of Plymouth men, led by William "Holmes, sailed up the river as high as Windsor, and built a house "just below the mouth of the little river. This was undoubtedly the "first dwelling-house erected in the valley of the Connecticut."

"The Dutch from New Netherlands had a few days before en- "tered the river and thrown up a slight fort at the place now called "Dutch point in Hartford. They soon after built a house and called "it the 'hirse of good hope.' In 1634, the people of several towns be- "gan seriously to agitate the subject of removing hither. The number "of inhabitants had become greatly increased, and the colony was "constantly receiving fresh accessions from the mother country. The "storm of persecution still raged in England, and multitudes were "seeking a retreat from its fury on these shores. Hooker and Cotton "and many others of a kindred spirit, were already here. These great "lights had been extinguished in the Fatherland, but were rekindled at "the fires of New England altars, and were shining with augmented "lustre in New England temples. In the month of July, six men were "sent from Newtown to Connecticut river, to explore the country and "select a place for settlement and in the following September the "people of that town made an unsuccessful application to the General "Court for liberty to remove thither. Early in 1635, the application "was renewed, and the desired permission obtained. The same "privilege was extended to the people of Dorchester and Water- "town."

From records of Colony of the Mass chusetts Bay, in N. E. Volume 1, page 148, are taken the following extracts:—

"June 3, 1635. There is like leave graunted to the inhabitants "of Dorchestr for their removeall, as Watertown hath graunted to "them.

"Also, there are three pieces graunted to the plantaeons that "shall remove to Conecticuott, to ffortifie themselves withall."

"March 3d, 1636, page 170 same. Commission granted to several "for the government of Connecticut for one year.

"On the sixth day of May (1635), the General Court granted "liberty to the inhabitants of Roxbury to remove to any place they "should think meet, not to prejudice any other plantation, provided "they continued under the Government of Massachusetts. The "permission given to the other towns was upon the like condition. "The Dorchester people set down at Windsor, the Watertown people "at Weathersfield, and the Newtown people at Hartford. Some of the "Dorchester people were at Windsor early in the summer as were also "a few of the Watertown people at Weathersfield. The Newtown "people commenced their settlement late in the succeeding autumn."

The Migration to Connecticut

An escape from "a theocracy administered by an oligarchy" to a freer form of government.

"This year 1636, brought to the Colony (Massachusetts Bay) "what was felt to be a great and irreparable loss, — the migration, "under the leadership of Thomas Hooker, of the three plantations of "Newtown, Watertown, and Dorchester to Connecticut.* * * It "had been a good while in train. When Hooker, Haynes, and Stone, "with their company, landed in the autumn of 1633, they found, it "will be remembered, magistrates and freemen in warm contention. "Their position between the parties was embarrassing, — their sym- "pathies going personally one way, politically another. They were "apparently not long in deciding to evade the conflict, which they saw "would be protracted, by taking themselves entirely away. Con- "necticut was known to be a place desirable for settlement, and upon "it they fixed their choice. From the outset the Bay leaders dis- "couraged and opposed the design, — vetoed it to the extent of their

"power. The kind of reasons brought forward against it in the "General Court we learn from Winthrop.* * * They were, in con- "densed form, as follows: That our friends, 'being knit to us in one "body,' are in conscience bound to abide with us; that for our own "sakes, in our weak and exposed condition, we ought not to consent to "their going; besides the rumor of their going will tend to keep others "from coming, — to our injury; that Connecticut is a region of un- "known perils, lying moreover beyond our patent, which we may not "safely give any one authority to inhabit; that there is plenty of room "for Mr. Hooker and his congregation in Massachusetts, of which we "beg them to take their choice and be content; that, finally, 'the re- "moving of a candlestick is a great judgment which is to be avoided.'

"The argument, it is true, did not touch the real point, yet there "was much force in it; a good deal of pathos, too, when it is considered "what a serious diminishing of the little Commonwealth, whose "chief poverty, as John Cotton said, was 'poverty of men,' the proposed "exodus would be. It seems to have been not without effect. At any "rate, for a time after its first broaching the matter rested. The "election of Mr. Haynes governor, the next year (1635) may have had "an influence to postpone it, — was perhaps of that intention; but it "was only postponed. In the summer of 1636, the project — joined "meanwhile by the bulk of Watertown and Dorchester, in which the "anti-magisterial element was strong — was carried out; and Con- "necticut's original Three River Towns, Hartford, Windsor, and "Wethersfield were planted, — whereby a quarter of the strength of "Massachusetts quitted her jurisdiction, and without her will. But it "produced no breach of friendship * * and in the end the withdrawal "proved an auspicious enlargement.

"Of it came a new State, which in important respects profited by "its mother's experience; for the Constitution of Connecticut, when it "came presently to be framed, embodied none of those features that "were the cause of strife in Massachusetts."

(From Makers of America — John Winthrop — by Twitchell, page 144.)

From the start there was a conflict between the popular and the aristocratic idea of the government and the removal to Connecticut may have been influenced by a desire for a more democratic form of govern-

ment. It is said that the 3000, who joined the Colony in 1636, could have all been accommodated near Cambridge, and the other towns. There was an evident disagreement as to the form of the government. One side thought the clergy had too much power and that the suffrage should not be limited to church members.

Rev. Thomas Hooker of Cambridge, was the leader for a more liberal and democratic form of government. He thought the whole people should have a voice in the government, Governor Winthrop thought that the best and wisest should rule.

Minutes on Rev. Thomas Hooker's Sermon

Rev. Thomas Hooker's sermon of Thursday, May 1, 1638. Text, Deut. 1: 13.

"Take you wise men, and understanding, and known among your "tribes, and I will make them rulers over you."

THE "DOCTRINE"

1. "That the choice of public magistrates belongs unto the "people by God's own allowance.

2. "The privilege of election, which belongs to the people, "therefore must not be exercised according to their humors, but ac- "cording to the blessed will and law of God.

3. "They who have power to appoint officers and magistrates, "it is in their power also to set bounds and limitations of the power and "place to which they call them.

"Reason 1. Because the foundation of authority is laid firstly in the free consent of the people."*

In the "Advertisement," or preface of the public statue laws of the State of Connecticut, Book 1, published by authority of the General Assembly, Hartford, printed by Hudson and Goodwin, 1808, it is stated "that Connecticut was originally a colony of Massachusetts. "In May 1634, the people of Cambridge, Dorchester and Watertown, "applied to the General Court, for permission to remove, and effect a "new settlement. There being, at that time, considerable opposition,

*The above is taken from the Marsh Genealogy; but see other authorities.

"the application failed of success; but on renewing it, the next year, "they obtained permission to remove whithersoever they chose, "subject to this restriction, that they should continue under the "jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Many of them having accordingly "removed, in the summer and autumn of 1635, and settled at Hart- "ford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, undeniably without the territorial "limits of Massachusetts, and too remote to be under her immediate "government, the General Court, on the third of March 1636, granted "a Commission, for one year, to Roger Ludlow, Esquire, and seven "others, investing them with legislative and judicial powers in the new "plantations, and authorizing them to convene the inhabitants, if "necessary, to exercise those powers in general court. It does not "appear, however, that the inhabitants, during the year, were con- "vened for that purpose. The persons named in the Commission met "at Hartford, on the 26th of April following, as a Court of Magistrates, "and proceeded, at that and subsequent sessions, to provide for the "public safety, requiring each town to keep a watch, and the in- "habitants to be trained to military exercise, supplied with arms and "ammunitions, and kept in a posture of defence; to settle the boun- "daries of towns; to qualify municipal officers; to determine suits at "law, by jury, or otherwise; to enforce the specific execution of agree- "ments; and to exercise prerogative powers over the estates of persons "deceased. The Commission expired by its own limitation, and was "never renewed; nor did Massachusetts assert any further claim of "jurisdiction.

"The government, of course, came into the hands of the people. "Such was their confidence in the men, who had been their legislators "and judges, under the commission, that they continued them, with "few changes, in the exercise of the same duties, and invested them "with the same authority. At the next court, which was styled a "general court, held on the 1st of May, 1637, deputies from the several "towns were associated with the magistrates; but, at that period, the "former were not necessarily a constituent part of the Court, and "attended only on important occasions.

"On the 14th of January, 1639, all the free planters assembled, "and adopted, for themselves and their posterity, a constitution, con- "formable in its principles to the frame of government already begun.

"and deffering from it chiefly in its greater extension and its adapt-"edness to an increased and increasing population."

In 1662, this Constitution was superseded by the Charter of *Charles the Second.*

The Removal of William Rockwell from Dorchester, Massachusetts to Windsor, Connecticut

The causes of the emigration to Connecticut, are discussed at length in the History of Dorchester, page 35-7.

For a *description* of the emigration to Connecticut, the early contest with the Indians, etc., see The Life of John Mason in Spark's Library of American Biography, Volume XIII. (New Series, Volume III.)

For reasons for migration to Connecticut, see Palfrey, page 444 et seq. Edition of 1859. Hollister's History of Connecticut, Volume 1, page 21 et seq., and authorities there cited. See also, "The beginnings of New England or the Puritan theocracy in its relations to civil and religious liberty," by John Fiske, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1889, page 123 et seq., and chapter 1 of "Windsor Farmes," Hartford 1883, pages 9-12, states how Windsor came to be settled and is quite interesting.

It is claimed that the fertility of the beautiful Connecticut River valley and the fact that more room was needed for new comers and the desire for a freer form of government, attracted and influenced the emigration to Windsor. The story of the Settlement of the Connecticut Valley is concisely told by Hon. Oliver B. Morris in his address before alluded to. Nearly one-half the population of Dorchester went, possibly even a greater proportion. Their places were made good by new colonists from the mother country. A few went in the summer of 1635. In November, 1635, sixty persons arrived in safety at the Connecticut River. The first winter they suffered greatly and lost nearly all their cattle. Mr. Maverick died at Boston, February 3, 1636, but Mr. Warham led his flock to Windsor, in the spring of 1636. (See History of Dorchester, page 37.) Emigration did not entirely cease till 1637. Many were detained a year or two "in disposing of their property." "The Rockwell Family," page 44, states that Deacon William Rockwell's daughter Ruth, his fifth child, was born at Dorchester, August 1633. His son Joseph (date of birth not

known, probably 1635) died in infancy, and his seventh and youngest child, Sarah, was born at Windsor, July 24, 1638. The fact that William Rockwell had a house lot assigned him at Dorchester, December 17, 1635, that on June 27, 1636, he was occupying it, that reference to his lot on the common is made on July 5th of that year in the Dorchester records, and that eight acres of upland additional were granted to him on the same date, and that on January 2d, 1637, another order was passed locating his eight acres, all go to show that he did not go to Windsor, with Mr. Warham's company in the spring of 1636. The present theory is that William Rockwell went to Connecticut in the spring of 1637; this is based upon the fact that no mention of his name occurs after January 2d, 1637, in the "Dorchester Town Records." His name does not appear in the division of lands "in the necke," and "Cowes Pasture" March 18th, 1637. His name does not appear in the list of the new church formed at Dorchester in 1636. (See reference to him in "Records of First Church of Dorchester," Boston, 1891). Savage says he was at Windsor "in its second year"; that would be 1637. If, as supposed, he went to Windsor in the spring of 1637, his family consisted of his wife and Joan, aged 12 years, John, 10 years, Samuel, 6 years, and Ruth, 4 years. (Mary and Joseph were said to have died young.)

It will be recalled that the Rev. John Maverick, the senior pastor with Mr. Wareham, expected to remove to Windsor, Connecticut, but died February 3, 1636-7, aged 60. William Rockwell being one of the deacons of Mr. Maverick's church may have remained with him. At least he did not remove to Windsor, Connecticut, until after the death of Mr. Maverick, and he had not joined the new church at Dorchester, in 1636. It has been presumed that he remained at Dorchester to dispose of his property. It may be that he also was influenced by the same consideration that affected his Pastor. It is said in Mr. Harris's discourse (1830, page 13), "Mr. Warham their beloved Pastor, fol-"lowed them in September, but did not judge it expedient to remove "his family until better accommodations could be made for them," Mrs. Warham having died December, 1634. (History, Dorchester, page 91.) And surely this was not unreasonable for it was in these days "a tedious and difficult journey of fourteen days, through deep "forests over swamps and rivers, mountains, and rough places."

Children to be sure went with the first emigrants, but the oldest of Deacon Rockwell's four children in 1635, was but ten years of age. The hardships of the first year encountered by those who went to Connecticut proved the wisdom of not taking a family of little ones earlier. It must have required great faith and courage in those days of Indian Wars to join the Connecticut colonies at all. The fathers were "strangers to fear."*

William Rockwell's wife's maiden name was Susan Capen, the daughter of Bernard Capen; she and her children had close relatives among the Dorchester Colony. Her father lived until 1638, when he was 76 years of age. Her mother, Joan, survived Bernard Capen fifteen years. So that Susan (Capen) Rockwell's children (viz: Joan who was twelve years of age when her parents moved to Windsor, Connecticut (1637), John, who was ten, Samuel who was six, and Ruth who was four), left at Dorchester their grandmother Capen. Among other relatives who remained in Dorchster, was their uncle John Capen, who was twenty-five and who was about to be married to Redegon Clap. This was the same uncle who in 1647, wrote such quaint love letters to his second "sweete Harte", quite interesting reading for any young ladies in the family who would avoid "fantastic fashons." (History of Dorchester, pages 43-5.)

The Connecticut Valley the Birthplace of American Democracy

Already a partial explanation of the first frame of the government of the three Connecticut towns has been made.

The Constitution of Connecticut

The following extract form the address of John Fiske, at the 250th anniversary celebration of Middletown, Connecticut, is taken

*Among the books in the old library at Colebrook, was the following:

An Historical View of the First Planters of New England, by Thomas Robbins, A. M. pastor of the first church in East Windsor, Connecticut, Hartford, Published by Peter B. Gleason and Comapny, 1815. (R. C. R. has it.) On page eighty-two of that little book may be found a very brief statement of the difficult situation of the Windsor Colony in the spring of 1637.

That portion of the foregoing memoranda relating to William Rockwell was made use of by Mr. Stiles, in preparing the Rockwell genealogy for "Ancient Windsor," and credit duly was given by him in the note at the foot of page 653 of Volume II. I do not know why the words in that note referring to the family desk, "prob. owned by this Chas." were inserted.

from an article entitled "The Story of a New England Town." (In the *Atlantic Monthly* of December, 1900.) It explains further the government of Colonial Connecticut.

"The new towns, Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield, were in-
"disputably outside of the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in so far as
"grants from the crown could go. For two years a supervision was
"exercised over the Connecticut Valley by persons acting under a
"commission from Boston. Then in January, 1639, a memorable
"thing was done. The men of the three river towns held a convention
"at Hartford, and drew up a written constitution which created the
"state of Connecticut. This was the first instance known to history
"in which a commonwealth was created in such a way. Much elo-
"quence has been expended over the compact drawn up and signed by
"the Pilgrims in the cabin of the Mayflower, and that is certainly an
"admirable document; but it is not a constitution; it does not lay down
"the lines upon which a government is to be constructed. It is simply
"a promise to be good and to obey the laws. On the other hand, the
"'Fundamental Orders of Connecticut' summon into existence a state
"government which is, with strict limitations, paramount over the
"local governments of the three towns, its creators. This is not the
"place for inquiring into the origin of written constitutions. Their
"precursors in a certain sense were the charters of medieval towns, and
"such documents as the Great Charter of 1215 by which the English
"sovereign was bound to respect sundry rights and liberties of his
"people. Our colonial charters were in a sense constitutions, and laws
"that infringed them could be set aside by the courts. By rare good
"fortune, aided by the consummate tact of the younger Winthrop,
"Connecticut obtained in 1662, such a charter, which confirmed her in
"the possession of her liberties. But these charters were always, in
"form at least, a grant of privileges from an overlord to a vassal,
"something given or bartered by a superior to an inferior. With the
"constitution which created Connecticut, it was quite otherwise. You
"may read its eleven articles from beginning to end, and not learn
"from it that there was ever such a country as England, or such a
"personage as the British sovereign. It is purely a contract, in ac-
"cordance with which we the people of these three river towns propose

"to conduct our public affairs. Here is the form of government which "commends itself to our judgment and we hereby agree to obey it "while we reserve the right to amend it. Unlike the Declaration of "Independence, this document contains no theoretical phrases about "liberty and equality, and it is all the more impressive for their "absence. It does not deem it necessary to insist upon political "freedom, and upon equality before the law but it takes them for "granted and proceeds at once to business. Surely this was the true "birth of American democracy, and the Connecticut Valley was its "birthplace!

"If we were further to pursue this rich and fruitful theme, we "might point to the decisive part played by the state of Connecticut, "a hundred and fifty years later, in the great discussion out of which "our Federal Constitution emerged into life. Connecticut had her "governor and council elected by a majority vote in a suffrage that "was nearly universal, while, on the other hand, in her lower house the "towns enjoyed an equality of representation. During all that period "of five generations, her public men, indeed all her people were familiar "with the combination of the two principles of equal representation "and the representation of popular majorities. It therefore happened "that at the critical moment of the immortal convention at Phila-"delphia, in 1787, when the big states led by Virginia, were at swords' "points with the little states led by New Jersey, and it seemed im-"possible to agree upon any form of federal government, — at that "fateful moment when nothing kept the convention from breaking up "in despair, but the fear that anarchy would surely follow — at that "moment Connecticut came forward with her compromise, which "presently healed the strife, and gave us our Federal Constitution. "Equal representation in one house of Congress, combined with "popular representation in the other — such was the compromise "which reconciled the jarring interests, and won over all the smaller "states to the belief that they could enter into a more perfect union "without jeopardizing their welfare. The part then played by Con-"necticut, was that of savior of the American nation, and she was "enabled to play it through the circumstances which attended her first "beginnings as a commonwealth."

(See also "Connecticut's Influence on the Federal Constitution" in Volume 2. Essays Historical and Literary by John Fiske, Macmillan Company, New York and London, 1902.)

(See "A complete history of Connecticut civil and ecclesiastical 1630 to 1764, and to the close of the Indian Wars," by Benjamin Trumbull, D.D. Published by H. D. Utley, New London, 1898.)

CHAPTER II

THE FATHERS OF THE FAMILY

SECOND TO SIXTH GENERATION

Second Generation

Samuel Rockwell, from whom we are descended, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1631. He was the fourth of seven children. When he was six years old his parents removed to Windsor, Connecticut. His father died when Samuel was nine years old. When Samuel Rockwell was twelve years old, the New England Confederacy was formed by the four colonies, viz: Connecticut, New Haven, Massachusetts and Plymouth, in 1643. "This act of Sovereignty was under-"taken without any consultation with the British government or any "reference to it." When Samuel was fourteen his mother a widow, married Matthew Grant. Samuel was the second son, his brother John being nearly four years his senior; they grew up in an infant settlement. Hollister's History of Connecticut (Volume 1, page 34), states that there were at about that time, two thousand Indian bowmen within the limits of Windsor. (See Hollister, pages 36-7 for a description of the Indians.) On "September 13, 1652, It is assented "that Isac Sheldon and Samuel Rockwell shall keep house together in "the house that is Isac's; so they carry themselves soberly and do not "entertain idle persons, to the evil expense of time by night or day." (History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 81.)

Samuel Rockwell was then twenty-one. (As to the house in which they lived, see Ibid. Volume 11, page 680.) He was a Freeman of Connecticut, in 1657. (Savage Gen. Dict.) Samuel Rockwell married Mary Norton of Saybrook, April 7, 1660. He joined the Church at Windsor in April, 1662. (See History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 884. For Church covenant of 1647, see Ibid page 888.)

Included among Windsor town debts February 15, 1669, is this item, "Samuel Rockwell for making ferry rope 13s. 4d."

(History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 185.)

His name appears also upon a list to work on the highways on the east side of the river, June 1672. (Ibid. page 539.)

The settlement on the east side of the Connecticut River began previous to 1672. Samuel Rockwell was there at that time, perhaps earlier. "The young settlement had but just fairly commenced, when "(1675) King Philip's War broke out. Immediately great fear fell "upon the land. Danger lurked in every bush and peered from behind "every tree; their houses were scattered, their numbers few; the "Indians numerous and suspected; and the broad stream of the Long "River cut them off from any immediate help of their friends and "neighbors on the west side. — Many removed to the opposite side of "the river, and those who remained carried their lives in their hands. "The frequent orders of the Council of Safety, in regard to places of "refuge and precautions necessary to be taken, show how imminent "was the danger. Finally, the inhabitants on the eastern side of the "Connecticut were ordered forthwith to remove themselves, with "their cattle and grain, to the west side; and garrison houses were "ordered to be kept for the protection of the few who were obliged to "remain. — But soon the war closed. Peace smiled again upon the "settlements, and the tide of emigration set back with renewed vigor. "The lofty forest trees bowed their heads before the energetic stroke "of the settler's axe; the meadows gained new beauty and fertility "under his daily toil; and the smoke which curled lazily up from the "chimneys of his cabin announced to the inhabitants of the old town "that the settlement 'on the east side' of the Connecticut, was a "fixed fact.

"Yet this was attended with dangers and hardships almost equal "to those experienced by their fathers, on their first arrival in the "country, thirty years before. There were the same stubborn ele- "ments of nature to be subdued. The Indian was still an undesirable "neighbor, and the constant fear of his sudden attack compelled them "to carry their arms with them into the field, and even to the sanc- "tuary; while at night they sought a common safety with their fam- "ilies in block houses." (History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 539.)

Samuel Rockwell contributed 2s., June 11th, 1676, "for the poor "in want in the other Colonies" (sufferers in "King Philip's War." Ibid. page 229).

He was the sixth signer of a petition for a particular township, public worship, etc., on the east side of the river, May 13, 1680. (Ibid. page 917.)

He signed a petition to procure a settled minister, April 9, 1694. (Ibid. Volume 1, page 552.)

He contributed 3s. in money to the "Provition laide in" at the house of Mr. Edwards for his ordination, May 28, 1698, while his son, Samuel, Jr., contributed "2 qts. of rum."

(See "Windsor Farmes," page 50.)

He was a member of the Second Church, Windsor, and his wife Mary also. (History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 914. For Church Covenant see Ibid. page 913.)

His sons Samuel and Josiah are alluded to in the following extracts kindly sent by Miss Ruth T. Sperry of Windsor Hill, Connecticut.

(Excerpts from society records of the Second Church in Windsor; First Church in East Windsor; First Church in South Windsor.)

"At a meeting of the society on the East side the Great River In the Towneship of windsor, December 3: 1706.

"Ensn. Samuel Burnham, sergt, henry wolcott and corll. Samuel "Rockwell ware chosen a committy to order the affairs of the society.

"Voated allso that the young men should have liberty to make A "seat upon the beams, the young mens names are as followeth, william "morton, Junr., Josiah Rockwell, Samuel bissell, Robart stedman, "Junr., Joseph loomis, Junr., Jeremiah drake, william stoughton.

"December 13, 1714.

"Voted that Samll Rockwel should be clark for the year insuing "for this society. (His son.)

"January 18, 1717-18.

"Voted that Capt. Tho. Stoughton Samll Rockwell liut. Samll "Bancroft should be visitors to see the well ordering of the scool." (His son.)

Samuel Rockwell of the second generation is assessed in the first class, — those having a family, a horse and four oxen. (History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 88.) He signed his last public petition on March 27th, 1711. History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 540. The rate of Samuel Rockwell's heirs in 1720 was 75,18s. (Ibid. Volume 1, page 562.) He is sometimes in the records called Samuel Rockwell, Sr.

The land on the east side of the Connecticut River, was not set off from Windsor as a distinct township, until 1768. (Hollister's History of Connecticut, Volume 2, page 465), but a Parish was formed there in 1695, Rev. Timothy Edwards being the first minister.

Samuel Rockwell died at Windsor in 1711.

Third Generation

Joseph Rockwell, Sr., was born May 22d, 1670, married Elizabeth Drake in 1694. He was the fourth child and second son of seven children. In 1700, he was admitted to the Second Church in Windsor, having previously been connected with the Church in Windsor. (History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 914.)

He signed a petition to procure and settle a minister on April 9, 1694. (Ibid. page 552.)

Joseph Rockwell, Sg't., was placed on a Committee of three "to hire a School Master." January 28, 1717-18. (History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 407.) (Second Society.)

In 1720, Joseph Rockwell at East Windsor, was rated at £107 2s. (History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 563.)

February 18, 1722-23, seat in the meeting house, "Sergt. Joseph Rockwell" sat in "The first seat." (History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 563.) "Windsor Farmes," page 100.)

In Mr. Edwards's accounts we find, "Sergt. Joseph Rockwell is Cr., August 1727, by making 10 bbls., Cyder and carting 2 loads of Cyder to ye Still £000 12sh. 06d." ("Windsor Farmes," page 111.)

"Sergt. Joseph Rockwell is Dr., October 1727, to half a day of my Negro picking corn for him in ye home Lot — £000 ols. 06d. ("Windsor Farmes," page 95.)

Sergt. Rockwell ownes a Cider mill, and thither Mr. Edwards takes his apples to be ground. "Sergt. Joseph Phelps, Cr. 4s., 6d., August 15," (1726). Sergt Rockwell Gave an acctt of it this day out of his Book this 4s. is for his help in making cider for me Last year at Sergt. R's. ("Windsor Farmes," page 90. See page 86 for rates due Mr. Edwards.)

"May — Lent neighbor Rockwell the Book called a Pious soul breathing after xt in a 100 — meditations, with another called "pillars of salt." ("Windsor Farmes," page 89.)

Joseph Rockwell, Sr., died in 1733, at East Windsor.*

His sons James and Job served in Capt. Ebenezer Grant's company, December 19, 1745, "Expedition into ye frontiers." (History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 247.) This was in "King George's War" (George II 1743-1748), ("Windsor Farmes," page 107.)

Fourth Generation

Joseph Rockwell, Jr., born 1695, married Hannah Huntington of Norwich, 17––.

He was the oldest of six children.

His seat in Church in "The front side gallery" February 18th, 1722-23. ("Windsor Farmes," page 100.)

In 1720, he was rated at East Windsor at £47. (History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 563.)

Joseph Rockwell, Jr., was named in Mr. Edwards' rates, ("Windsor Farmes," page 86.) On the sheep committee in 1735. (History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 660, line 14.)

It was his son Jonathan Rockwell, born in 1723, who about 1763, left East Windsor with most of his family for Cornwallis, Nova Scotia. (See Rockwell Family in America, pages 123 and 131.) By the deed of partition referred to below, Jonathan had among other property, his father's gun.

Joseph Rockwell, Jr., died in 1746.†

There was a deed of partition of his estate made by the heirs recorded in 8th Book of Windsor Town Records of Lands, page 135-6, dated June 14th, 1748. The original is in possession of the Rockwell family.

*He is buried in the graveyard at East Windsor, Connecticut. The inscription on his stone, copied in 1923, is as follows:

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Joseph Rockwell who deceased June the 26th 1733 in ye 64th year (of his age)"

†He is buried in the graveyard at East Windsor, Connecticut. The stone standing in 1923, was near that of his father Joseph Sr.

The inscription was copied as follows:

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Joseph Rockwell who died Oct. the 16 A. D. 1746 in the 51st year of his age"

Next to it is the stone of his wife Hannah. "In memory of Mrs. Hannah Rockwell wife of Mr. Joseph Rockwell who died of the small pox 1761 in the sixty eighth year of her age and was buried near the house of her residence when living"

Deed of Partition

THIS INDENTURE made the fourteenth Day of June, A.D., 1748, by and between Joseph Rockwell of Windsor in the County of Hartford and Colony of Connecticut in New England on the first part Jonathan Rockwell of sd. Windsor in the County and Colony aforesaid on the second part Samuel Rockwell of sd. Windsor on the third part Hannah Rockwell, Jun., of sd. Windsor on the fourth part and Jerusha Rockwell of sd. Windsor on the fifth part which said Joseph Jonathan Samuel Hannah and Jerusha are all and ye only children and Heirs of Mr. Joseph Rockwell late of said Windsor Deceased.

WITNESSETH That Wheras the said Joseph Rockwell the Ancestor in his life-time & at the time of his Death which happened about ye Month of October, A.D., 1746, was well seized & possessed of a very valuable Estate of Goods & Chattells as also of Lands Tenements & Hereditaments & died thereof Intestate by which means the same descended to & became the Estate & Inheritance of the above named Parties who are the Only Children & Heirs of the sd. Joseph Rockwell Deceased as aforesaid.

Now therefore to the end that an amicable and compleat Partition division & settlement should be had and made between the Parties aforesaid of all & Singular the sd. goods chattells Lands Tenements &c which were once the Estate of the sd. Joseph Deceased and have Descended and Come to the Parties as aforesaid. It is Covenanted Concluded and fully agreed by and between the sd. Parties in manner & form following.

AND first the said Jonathan Rockwell Samuel Rockwell Hannah Rockwell & Jerusha Rockwell for themselves Severally & Respectively and for their Several & Respective Heirs Executors & Administrat'rs Do Covenant & agree that the said Joseph Rockwell his Heirs and Assigns Shall Have Hold & Enjoy in Severalty forever the Moiety or South half part of ye Homelot where he now dwells also half the Barn now Standing on Said Lott with a privelege to pass to & from the sd. Barn as he shall have Occasion where it may be most Convenient also four Acres of Land lying next to ye meadow Hill in the Lot that was Zechariah Long's lying on the north of the aforesd Homelott also the Moiety or half of the lot lying on the West side of the Great River in

Windsor aforesd which did belong to ye sd. Joseph Rockwell Deceased And neither the sd. Jonathan Rockwell Samuel Rockwell Hannah Rockwell and Jerusha Rockwell nor any or either of them nor their Heirs Respectively shall have claim or demand any right title use or Possession of or unto ye aforesaid parcells of Land & premises above apparted to the sd. Joseph Rockwell but Each & Every of them shall at all time & times hereafter from all Action Right Title and Demand of & unto the premises be Excluded & forever debarred by these presents. And in the Second place The said Joseph Rockwell Samuel Rockwell Hannah Rockwell and Jerusha Rockwell Do Severally and for their Several & Respective Heirs &c Covenant & agree that the sd. Jonathan Rockwell his Heirs & assigns Shall from henceforth forever Have Hold & peaceable enjoy all that Farm of Land with the appurtenances where he now lives in Windsor aforesd within the Parish of Ellington which lately was the Estate of the sd. Deceased Ancestor be the same more or less and however butted and bounded, and neither the sd. Joseph Rockwell Samuel Rockwell Hannah Rockwell Jerusha Rockwell they nor either of them nor their respective Heirs &c shall have, Claim or Demand any Right, Title Use or Possession of or unto the premises hereby apparted to him the sd. Jonathan but each and every of them shall at all times forever hereafter be Debarred & wholly Excluded by these presents.

And in the Third place the Sd Joseph Rockwell Jonathan Rockwell Hannah Rockwell and Jerusha Rockwell do Severally and for their Several & Respective Heirs &c Covenant & Agree that the sd Samuel Rockwell his Heirs & Assigns shall from henceforth forever hereafter Have Hold & peacably Enjoy the North half part of Moiety of the Homelott aforesd. with ye appurtenances the South half of which is heretofore mentioned to be apparted to ye sd. Joseph Rockwell also the other half of sd. barn on the sd. Homelott standing with liberty also to Go Come Pass and Repass to & from sd. Barn as his occasions shall require where it shall be most convenient for him also the other moiety or half part of the Lot of Land lying on the West Side of the Great River (One Moiety of which is also mentioned to be apparted to sd. Joseph Rockwell) and neither the said Joseph Rockwell Jonathan Rockwell Hannah Rockwell and Jerusha Rockwell they nor either of them Nor their Respective Heirs &c. shall at any

time or times hereafter Have Claim or Demand Any Right Title use or possession to the premises hereby apparted to ye sd. Samuel Rockwell his Heirs &c. but therefrom & from every part and parcell of the same shall & will be Debarred & forever Excluded by these presents. And it is further convenanted & agreed by all the parties to these presents that all ye Residue & Remainder of the Lands & Rights of Land belonging to the Estate of the sd. Joseph the Ancestor not before mentioned to be apparted & Released to ye sd. Joseph Rockwell Jonathan Rockwell & Samuel Rockwell or either of them severally as well all those Lands lying within the Equivalent Land so called in Windsor aforesd. as also all other Rights in sd. Windsor & within the Township of Colebrook in the County of Hartford shall be & remain the Estate of all the above mentioned parties to be held by them their Heirs & Assigns in equal proportion forever be the same more or less Divided or Undivided.

And whereas the sd Joseph Rockwell by agreement of the Parties to these presents hath long since Received & had set out to him of the Goods & Chattels of said Deceased viz. — One Brown horse One old Sorrel horse — One Young Sorrel horse — A Grey horse — A Bay mare & her Colt — Two youk of Oxen — One Red Cow — One Black cow — One youk of Steers — & one Yearling Steer — Two Calves — One Heifer, white colored — One other Steer — Also the whole quantity of the Tobacco that grew on the Land of the sd Deceased in ye year 1746. And the sd. Jonathan Rockwell had also Received, & set out to him of the sd. Goods & Chattels viz. One horse — two bulls —One Cow & One gun. And the sd. Samuel Rockwell had also Received, & set out to him — One Mare and the sd. Hannah Rockwell had also Received & set out to her of the sd. Goods & Chattels Sundrys of Pewter & Sundrys of the Stock belonging to sd Estate & whereas the sd. Jerusha Rockwell hath also Received & had set out to her of the sd. Goods & Chattels Two Heifers — A Bed & Bed-quilt — Six Black Chairs A Chest of Drawers Sundries of Pewter. It is therefore agreed by the sd. Parties that they shall have & hold of sd. Goods & Chattels Severally & Respectively set out to them as aforesd to be their own property forever. It is also covenanted & agreed by all the above named Parties that their Mother Mrs. Hannah Rockwell the Widow & Relict of the sd. deceased Joseph Rockwell shall have &

hold all the Household Goods & furniture belonging to ye sd. Estate of her sd. Husband (excepting what ye sd Daughters viz. Hannah & Jerusha have already Received & is set out to them as aforesd) of what kind so-ever. Also she shall have & hold one Red Heifer which she hath already Received out of sd. Estate. Also it is concluded & agreed that she shall have the use and improvement of the North half of the house where she now dwells & half the cellar belonging thereto Also the Northwest Room of the Dwelling house where ye sd. Joseph Rockwell now dwells with a privelege of improvement in ye cellar to sd. house belonging to be to her during the continuance of her widowhood.

And it is further covenanted & agreed on the part of the sd. Joseph Rockwell that he will well & truly pay & satisfy all the Debts Due from the Estate of his sd. Father & that he will cause the sd. Estate set out & apparted to ye other parties by these presents to be wholly Discharged therfrom. And it is further concluded, agreed, & declared that the sd. Joseph Rockwell & Samuel Rockwell in consideration of a larger share & portion of their sd. Fathers Estate herein before mentioned apparted & set out to them they have well secured to be paid unto their sd two Sisters viz. to ye sd Hannah & Jerusha & to each of them the full sum of Two hundred pounds Money of the old tenor.

And in the confirmation of the several articles of covenant & agreement herein contained either of the parties hereunto to set their hands & seals the Day of the Date & Year above written.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered
in presence of
Joseph Diggens
Wm. Wolcott Jnr.

Joseph Rockwell (seal)
Jonathan Rockwell (seal)
Samuel Rockwell (seal)
Hannah Rockwell (seal)
Jerusha Rockwell (seal)

Hartford County ss. Windsor
June 15, A. D. 1748

Joseph Rockwell Jonathan Rockwell Samuel Rockwell and Hannah Rockwell and Jerusha Rockwell. The signers & sealers of the

foregoing Instrument each of them personally appeared & acknowledged the same to be their free Act & Deed before me

Wm. Wolcott Jnr. Just Pacs.

In ye month of June A. D. 1748 Then Rec'd & Recorded ye Instrument on This Sheet of paper Written in Windsor 8th (B.) of Town Records of Lands Fol: 135 & 136

pr. Henry Allyn
Registr.

Minutes on the Deed of Partition

This agreement made by the heirs of Joseph Rockwell, Jr., is of exceeding interest. It discloses the property held by him at his death in 1746. It was for those times a very respectable estate. The division was undoubtedly equitable and proper.

Those interested in legal forms will note the construction of the document itself. The phraseology is graceful and compact. While certain legal phrases are necessarily repeated there is scarcely an unnecessary phrase used, but I doubt, barring the quaintness of expression, whether a modern conveyancer could frame, for its purposes, a clearer or better document. In whose handwriting the body of the instrument is, does not appear. Wm. Wolcott, Jr., takes the acknowledgment and may have drafted it. He was a justice of the Peace, residing at South Windsor, and was a graduate of Yale in 1734. (History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 809.)

An expert I think drew this paper, aided materially by the evident intelligence of the parties to the agreement. It furnishes between the lines, glimpses of the way of living of the fourth generation; it sets a precedent, since happily followed by later generations in the settlement of family property questions, by agreement rather than by appeal to the Courts.

As necessarily the deed of partition was a lengthy document with quaint phraseology, I give here for readier reference a brief outline of its provisions.

Under this deed of partition, Joseph Rockwell had:

1. The south half of the homelot (where he now dwells).
2. Half the barn on the lot with privilege of access to the barn etc.

3. Four acres lying next to ye Meadow Hill, — the lot that was Zacheriah Longs.

4. One-half the lot lying on the west side of the Great River in Windsor.

Jonathan Rockwell had the farm in Ellington Parish (where he then lived).

Samuel Rockwell had:

1. The north half of the homelot, with ye appurtenances.
2. Also half of the barn on the same with right of access etc.
3. Also the other half of the lot lying on the west side of the Great River.

The remaining lands of the estate were released to Joseph, Jonathan & Samuel, "or either of them severally", including lands lying within the equivalent land, so called, in Windsor and all other rights in said Windsor and within the township of Colebrook.

A previous division of certain of the personal property (made probably soon after the death of the father) was confirmed as follows:

Joseph Rockwell "had set out to him" —

one brown horse,
one old sorrel horse,
a grey horse,
one young sorrel horse,
a bay mare and her colt,
two youk of oxen,
one red cow,
one black cow,
one youk of steers,
one yearling steer,
two calves,
one heifer, white colored,
one other steer,
also the tobacco crop of 1746.

Jonathan Rockwell "had set out to him," —

one horse,
two bulls,
one cow,
one gun.

Samuel Rockwell "had set out to him," —
one mare,
Hannah Rockwell "had set out to her," —
sundries of pewter,
and sundries of the stock belonging to sd. estate.
Jerusha "had set out to her," —
two heifers,
a bed & bed-quilt,
six black chairs,
a chest of drawers,
sundries of pewter.

Then follows an agreement for the benefit of their mother, who was about 54 years of age. She was given "the household goods and furniture belonging to ye sd. Estate (excepting articles previously set out to Hannah & Jerusha) and one red heifer previously given her; and she was to have the use of the north half of the house (where she now dwells) with half the celler; the north-west room of the dwelling house where ye sd. Joseph Rockwell now dwells "with a privelege of improvement in ye cellar to sd. house belonging." These were "to be to her during the continuance of her widowhood."

By the terms of the deed Joseph Rockwell was to pay the debts of the estate and it was stipulated that "he will cause the sd. Estate set out and apparted to ye other parties by these presents, to be wholly discharged therefrom."

Joseph and Samuel "in consideration of a larger share and portion of the sd. Father's Estate" * * * set out to them, were to pay "to ye sd. Hannah & Jerusha and to each of them the full sum of two hundred pounds, money of the old tenor."

At the time of this deed of partition, June 14, 1748, Joseph Rockwell was about 32, Hannah 30, Jerusha 28, Jonathan 25, and Samuel 20 years of age.

NOTE: It appears then that William Rockwell the emigrant ancestor was of the Dorchester Massachusetts Company, 1630, that he removed to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1637 and died, three years after, in 1640. His son Samuel was a resident of East Windsor, as shown by the record as early as 1672, and Joseph Rockwell, Sr., of the third generation was on record at East Windsor as early as 1694. Joseph Rockwell, Jr., of the fourth generation also lived at East Windsor. Samuel Rockwell of the fifth generation removed to Colebrook, Connecticut, in 1767. Farther on we give

sketches of Samuel Rockwell and of his descendants in our line. The men of the second, third and fourth generations who took up their residence at East Windsor, where they lived for about seventy-five years, 1672, or earlier, to 1746, were of that sturdy race who subdued the original forests. The first generation gave up cherished associations in England, made great sacrifices, endured many hardships for conscience's sake.

It is sometimes said that, in the history of New England families, there is not much of interest to be found, after the first, in the three following generations. I am inclined to think this is hardly true. Theirs was the heroic, the strenuous life, the needful preparation for the great future. Little by little they kept building an Ideal Commonwealth. They took up the burden of clearing the land and making it habitable for future generations. They had their form of government to perfect, and their Indian questions to contend with. They displayed marked abilities and heroism amid humble surroundings. Much that was worthy and noble in their individual lives was developed, of which we today have lost sight. They fought the wild beasts, the Indians, tamed the wilderness, and at the same time fought out the religious and civil battles of their small settlements.

President Eliot of Harvard at the 250th anniversary of the college at Cambridge said of the first generations here: — "They were ter-"ribly straitened, and were full of anxiety. They saw nothing of the "great and happy future. What they knew was that their lives were "full of hardship and suffering, of toil and dread. Even their own "precious liberty, for which they had made such sacrifices, seemed to "them in perpetual danger from oppressions without, and heretics "within. How crushing must have been the constant sense of their "isolation upon the border of a vast and mysterious wilderness! "In the early years they were often pinched for food. What must "they not have suffered from this bitter climate! They lived at first "in such shanties as laborers build along the line of new railroads in "construction, or in such cabins as the pioneers in western Kansas or "Dakota, build to shelter them from the rigors of their first winter.— "They had nothing which we should call roads or bridges or mails — "snow, ice and mud, and the numerous creeks and streams isolated the "scattered villages and farms, and made even the least communication "difficult for half of the year.

"We are apt to think of the men who bore these hardships as

"stout and tough, and to waste no pity on them, because we cannot "help imagining that they knew they were founding a mighty nation. "But what of the tenderer women? Generations of them cooked, "carried water, washed and made clothes, bore children in lonely "peril, and tried to bring them up safely through all sorts of physical "exposures without medical or surgical help, lived themselves in terror "of savages, in terror of the wilderness, and under the burden of a sad "and cruel creed, and sank at last into nameless graves, without any "vision of the grateful days when millions of their descendants should "rise up and call them blessed. * * * The Puritans had other fears and "anxieties. — They dreaded the exercise here of English royal power. * * * "They did not know from day to day what should be on the morrow; "and this uncertainty only makes their heroism seem greater. * * * "They were in constant fear of oppression exercised by King and "Church. That form of oppression we have escaped from, only to "find ourselves compelled to be on our guard against another form — "the oppression, namely, of bewildered and misled majorities." "It "is because they were stout-hearted for an ideal, not our ideal, but "theirs, — their ideal of civil and religious liberty. Wherever and "whenever resolute men and women devote their lives and fortunes "not to material but to spiritual ends, there and then heroes are made, "and, thank God, are to be remembered. — The Puritans thought to "establish a theocracy; they stand in history as heroes of democracy."

Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. (an associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court), on the same occasion said (speaking of the Puritans), "These men and their fellows planted a congregational church, from "which grew a democratic state. They planted something mightier "even than institutions. Whether they knew it or not, they planted "the democratic spirit in the heart of man."

The settlers of "the unbroken wilderness," in the early generations, must be credited with great courage, pluck, resolution, perseverance, foresight, and with great faith in the future of the land. The sons of New England, ever pressing westward, have extended the frontiers and built up states stretching across the continent even to the shores of the Pacific, over a territory the extent of which our early ancestors never dreamed. Their courage, faith, strong common sense, their ability to grapple with the highest questions of free government

and to settle them, their love of law, of order and of education, — in fine, the New England spirit — has permeated the whole structure of our government and greatly has aided to make us a great and free nation respected throughout the world.

In the period of twenty years, from 1620 to 1640, the earlier settlers came to New England. Of the development of New England Commerce during that early period, in the History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay (1628-1691) written by Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson of the Massachusetts Province (second edition, London, 1755, page 91, 2 and 3), it is stated that "Straits and difficulties, at the beginning of "the colony, had produced industry and good husbandry, and then "they soon raised provisions enough for their own support, and an "overplus for exportation. We hear but little of trade for the first "seven years, except a small traffic with the natives by barter of toys, "and the few utensils, tools and clothing they at first thought necessary "in exchange for furs and skins. What the planters brought with them "consisted, principally, of materials for their buildings, necessary tools "for their husbandry, stock for their farms, and clothing for them- "selves and families; and those who had more estate than was sufficient "for these purposes, were country gentlemen and unacquainted with "commerce," * * * "people in general turned their minds to provide "comfortable lodgings, and to bring under improvement so much land "as would afford them necessary support, and this was enough to em- "ploy them. After a few years, by hard labor and hard fare, the land "produced more than was consumed by the inhabitants; the overplus "was sent abroad to the West Indies, the Wine Islands, etc. Returns "were made in the produce of the respective countries and in bullion, "the most of which, together with the furs procured from the natives, "went to England to pay for the manufactures continually necessary "from thence. As hands could be spared from husbandry and labor in "providing their houses, they were taken off, and some employed in "sawing boards, splitting staves, shingles and hoops, others in the "fishery, and as many as were capable of it in building small vessels for "the fishery and for coasting and foreign trade. Thus gradually and "insensibly they seem to have fallen into that trade most natural to "the country and adapted to their peculiar circumstances, without any "premeditated scheme or projection for that purpose. The primary

"views in their removal, were the enjoyment of civil and religious "liberty," and writing in reference to the year, 1640, he continues, "The importation of settlers now ceased. The motive to transporta- "tion to America was over, by the change of affairs of England. They, "who then professed to be able to give best account, say that in 298 "ships, which were the whole number from the beginning of the "colony, there arrived 21,200 passengers, men, women and children, "perhaps about 4,000 families." And on the third page of the preface he wrote: "The Massachusetts colony may be considered the parent of "all the other colonies of New England. There was no importation "of planters from England to any part of the continent, northward of "Maryland, except to the Massachusetts, for more than fifty years "after the colony began." (From The Makers of English Fiction by W. "J. Dawson. Fleming H. Revell Company.)

Hawthorne wrote of New England: — "The story of the past "was full of suggestion to a philosophic mind. It abounded in splen- "did episodes of valor and heroism; it was dominated by austere ideals "of duty; it was the story of the making of manhood, under the "plastic stress of difficulties and vicissitudes scarcely paralleled in the "history of any people."

"The men who founded New England were themselves fascinated "by the problems of philosophy and they transmitted the tendency. "Nothing in the heroic details of their lives seemed to them so im- "portant as the history of their spiritual emotions, their relations to "the unseen world and the problem of their eternal destiny. They re- "tained through generations the characteristics of the Puritan move- "ment which begot them. Stern and hard, and unimaginative as they "appeared, yet each thrilled to the romance of the infinite. They were "conscious of vibrations of light from far-off worlds. They moved in "the constant awe of a divine tribunal, dimly seen, but actually "realized in every fibre of their consciousness."

Fifth Generation

Samuel Rockwell, born January 19, 1729, at East Windsor, was the seventh and youngest child. His father died when Samuel was seventeen years of age (1746). Samuel married Hepsibah Pratt, in 1757. He came, as the fifth settler, to Colebrook, Connecticut, in

February 1767, his brother, Joseph 3d, having preceded him. It is said that he left a farm of thirty acres at East Windsor, and entered upon one hundred acres of wild land, in Colebrook, both of which tracts it is said that he obtained from his father's estate. (For land grants to the towns of Hartford and Windsor in northwestern Connecticut, including Colebrook, see History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 480-2, and Rockwell Family in America, page 76.)

Western land grants were given to Windsor and Hartford in 1686. (See Colonial Records.) At Windsor it was voted that a list of the inhabitants of the town, purchasers of the western lands, be made, so that every purchaser should receive his proportion. The deed dividing the western lands (that were given to Windsor and Hartford) bears date February 11, 1732. The Assembly passed a law that each tax payer of the two towns, on their lists for 1720, should own a share in proportion to his list, in one of these new townships.

(Colebrook: How Laid Out: see History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 482. See the Proprietor's Records in the Clerk's Office at Colebrook, for early allotment of lands there.)

(Colebrook was incorporated at the October Session 1779, and was organized as a town in 1786. See Hollister's History of Connecticut, Volume 2, page 469.)

In the deed of partition of Joseph Rockwell, Jr.'s, estate (see copy inserted above), certain lands in Windsor, and in Colebrook, were left undivided. An excellent account of the lives of Samuel Rockwell and of his sons, was delivered by Rev. Joseph Eldridge in his Sermon at the Funeral of Martin Rockwell of Colebrook (New Haven, 1852).

The appendix of this sermon being a genealogy, mainly compiled from manuscripts of Reuben Rockwell (the son of Samuel), states that Samuel Rockwell inherited a farm of thirty acres at East Windsor, and that he owned, on removal to Colebrook, one hundred acres of wild land in that town.

Samuel Rockwell founded the firm of Samuel Rockwell & Sons, and the business was carried on at Colebrook and Winsted by members of his family, in one form or another, for more than fifty years.

After the death of Capt. Samuel Rockwell and that of his son, Timothy in August 1794, the business of the family was carried forward under the name of Solomon Rockwell & Bros., the partners being

until 1810, Solomon, Reuben, Alpha and Martin Rockwell, when Reuben withdrew by mutual agreement. The remaining brothers continued the business until the death of Alpha, principally at Winsted, to which place Solomon and Alpha had removed in 1818. After which, under the firm of S. & M. Rockwell, the business was continued until 1827, when Martin withdrew, leaving the business in the hands of Solomon.

The history of Colebrook should be more fully written; but a genealogy of the Rockwell family, and an account of the business of the Rockwells at Winsted, etc., can be found in the "Annals of Winchester, Conn.," by John Boyd, Hartford, 1873. (Mr. Boyd married for his second wife a granddaughter of Samuel Rockwell. See pages 316, 341, 363, 509-10.)

Samuel Rockwell was Captain of the Military Company of Colebrook, during the Revolution. The first military company formed in the town of Colebrook (18th Regiment Militia) was commanded by Joseph Rockwell, then in his sixtieth year, the brother of Samuel, and Samuel was the Lieutenant (Commissioned October 1774), Joseph Seymour being Ensign.

(Colonial Records of Connecticut, Volume 14, page 339.)

In his fiftieth year Samuel Rockwell was appointed as Militia Captain by the Assembly of Connecticut of the 16th Company, 18th Regiment, May 1777, Joseph Rockwell his brother, the former captain, having died July 6, 1776. (See Public Records of Connecticut, Volume 1, page 269, Hartford 1894.)

Capt. Samuel Rockwell's Company was called to active duty during Tryon's invasion of Connecticut, to help repel the enemy at New Haven (?), July 5, 1779.

(Connecticut Muster Rolls, Hartford, 1889, page 548.)

John Rockwell, the son of Captain Joseph Rockwell was First Lieutenant in the 8th Company, 2nd Battalion, of the six battalions, ordered by the Connecticut Assembly to be raised and marched directly to New York, there to join the Continental Army (June 1776).

(Connecticut Colonial Records, Volume XV, Hartford, 1890, page 427.)

His son Samuel at the age of seventeen (1776) was six or eight months in the army at New London. (See Rockwell Family in America, page 152.) And his son Samuel drew a pension after 1831 (see Sedgwick's History of Sharon, 2nd Edition, 1877, page 158), his name being

in a list of pensioners under Act of Congress, June 7, 1832, for Litchfield County. (Connecticut, Muster Rolls, page 653).

There is an old sword still preserved in the Family, which tradition says was used by the captains of the Colebrook Company.

Portraits

We have no portrait of Samuel Rockwell nor of his son, Reuben Rockwell, but there are portraits extant of two of Samuel's sons; of Solomon, one is in the possession of the Hinsdale family of Winsted; of Alpha, one at Hartford, in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Cornelia Beardsley Forbes. (1900) (See Annals of Winchester, pages 363 and 364 for engravings of them.)

The Old Rockwell Desk

This desk brought from Windsor to Colebrook in 1767, was used by Samuel Rockwell, his son, Reuben Rockwell, and the family at the old homestead at Colebrook. The desk still is preserved, and these minutes were written upon it.

Miss Elizabeth Rockwell, of the 7th generation, in a letter written to Francis W. Rockwell, upon sending the old desk to him, under date of Colebrook, July 7th, 1880, writes, "I should like to know something about these old Windsor desks. Almost every house in Colebrook among the well-to-do people used to have one of them, usually in the kitchen, but ours was in the sitting room, between the two south windows. Father always kept his account book and writing materials in it. He was in the habit of writing about almost everything that interested him; notices of current events, of books he read, journals of the weather, etc., in prose and rhyme. I suppose these desks were made in this country, but they may have been brought from England, and possibly an old Dorchester pilgrim made them." And on August 3, 1880, just after sending the desk, she wrote in a letter to Mrs. F. W. Rockwell, "I sent my voice of welcome to the dear little baby (Julius) by Uncle Reuben, —— I hope the old desk bore the journey well. I suppose it is the first one it has taken since it came up from Windsor in 1767. I put the front of the missing drawer in one of the others." The old desk arrived safely at Pittsfield, where it was repaired under the direction of Mr. Z. A. Ward, a skilled designer and manufacturer of

art furniture. The following letter describes the condition of the desk and the nature of the repairs upon it so well, that we insert it.

Pittsfield, August 20th, 1880

Dear Sir:

I send you to-day the old cherry desk which belonged to your great-grandfather, Samuel Rockwell. I have put some patches where the hinges were which held the lid on. I have made two new small drawers, and put in the center under the pigeon holes. They can be told from the others by the extra thickness of front. The patch on the end of the desk was probably put in when it was made, as after they had got out the side piece they found a knot-hole. The sides were evidently hewn out as well as the back. The boards at the back I have replaced, being old and rough. The base was evidently cut out with a shave or jack knife. I send herewith some nails which came out of the back. The old lock was fastened on with shoe-maker's points, two of which I now send you. I cannot tell from its make whether it was made at old Windsor, Connecticut, from whence it was brought to Colebrook in 1767, or whether it came from the old country. It is certain that every piece and nail indicates its being a very antique affair. It was evidently a piece of thorough workmanship. It came by freight from Colebrook, Connecticut. The brasses then on the drawers were of a smaller pattern and there were only three or four of them left. The desk had evidently seen many years of service, as the sides of the drawers had been worn down from a quarter to one-half an inch, so that I bushed them as may be seen. I have put on the lid a maroon cloth. There was nothing there previously. The slides were gone and I replaced them with new ones.

There has been no change in the shape or style of the desk, I have simply repaired, scraped and varnished it. There was nothing left of the upper drawer but the front. The bottoms of the three lower drawers are evidently pieces that were riven out and hewn down, as was the custom in old days, as can be plainly seen.

The desk in my opinion will last still another century, if well cared for.

Yours truly,

(signed) Z. A. Ward,

per A. Brock.

After the desk was repaired it was used at Lenox, by Judge Julius Rockwell, the father of the writer, until his death in 1888, when it was brought back to Pittsfield.

It has certainly been used by four generations, if not longer. A foot note on page 653 of the second volume of the History of Windsor, says it was "probably" owned by Charles Rockwell of Windsor, of the 5th generation, who married Abigail, daughter of Capt. Gideon Wolcott, but I know of no authority for the surmise, and Charles Rockwell is not in our line of descent.

Samuel Rockwell's chair is still preserved at Colebrook, a large, roomy, old-fashioned Windsor armchair, substantial and evidently designed for the large and powerful man he was. A description of the household goods brought to Colebrook, from beyond the Great River, would be highly interesting. The old desk and chair, the old chest of drawers, the old table (now at Pittsfield), and several old Windsor chairs were carried in the ox-cart and are still among the family possessions. There is a tradition in the family that this table was used by Hepsibah Pratt Rockwell for a private breakfast and tea-table, and that she carried it with her when she visited the families of her sons.

We would like a description of that journey of 1767. Of the four boys who accompanied their parents, Samuel was but eight, Timothy not quite seven, Solomon barely three, and Reuben was carried in his mother's arms as she rode on horse-back. I am inclined to think, however, that the boys enjoyed the trip, through the woods and over the hills and across the streams.

The trip was made early in February, and the boys had not heard of the incident noted below as they journeyed to Colebrook.

"Hartford, February 27th, 1767

"One night last week, a panther having killed nine Sheep in a "yard at Windsor, the owner of the sheep, one Mr. Phelps, the next "morning, followed the panther by his track into a thicket about half a "mile from his house, and shot him. He was brought to this town, and "the bounty of five pounds allowed by law was paid for his head." (See New London Gazette, No. 172. See also History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 616.)

Samuel and Timothy probably had heard their father say that "The whole town (to which they were going) was an entire forest,

"covered with heavy timber, and had been resorted to by a hunter, "from Windsor, for many years previous to its settlement, who came "and camped out a part of the year, for the purpose of shooting deer, "bears, and other wild animals, with which this section of the state "abounded."

("The Rockwell Family in America," page 78.)

"Hepsibah Pratt was a practical mother and Samuel Rockwell "was a sturdy pioneer." This was the third Rockwell emigration in our line; William Rockwell as we have seen, in 1630 crossed the ocean, with his wife, and his children Joan, aged five, and John not quite three. In 1637, our immigrant ancestor William, with four children, journeyed through the wilderness from Dorchester to Windsor, and again in the fifth generation some of their descendants journeyed out from the more than a century old settlements to a new home, deep in the forest. The house they built was two miles from the dwellings of the other settlers; the frame had been raised before the family came, and they stayed with friends until the boards could be brought from the saw mill to cover the house so that the occupants might be protected. This was of one story, with a large stone chimney in the center, a ball room under the roof, and was for many years the place of entertainment, and place for all town and religious meetings of the infant settlement. (See page 45).

"The first town meeting was holden at the house of Captain "Samuel Rockwell, December 13th, of the same year (1779). Of "this meeting, Captain S. Rockwell was Moderator." At the town meeting, September 22, 1780, "Captain Samuel Rockwell was chosen "an agent to the General Assembly to represent the situation of the "Town and prevent their being called on at this time, to pay State "Taxes, which application was successful." The old house yet remains, having withstood the storms of more than one hundred and thirty years. An addition was built on the front in 1793.*

*(From the Public Records of Connecticut (1894), page 339.) "At a meeting of Governor and Council of Safety holden in Lebanon."

"Voted and resolved. That Samuel Mills, Daniel Hall and Samuel Rockwell, of "Colebrook, be permitted to transport from this State to the State of the Massa-"chusetts Bay, three cart loads of flour, to exchange for salt for the use of the in-"habitants of Colebrook." Permit-d July 2nd, 1777.

Samuel Rockwell was "one of the fathers of the town (Cole-"brook), was much employed in managing its concerns, and was ever "zealous to promote its welfare." * * * "He was thorough and efficient "in supporting schools and in educating his children, and was a firm "and decided friend of the liberties of his country." In his prime he was a man of great physical strength and "had a remarkable faculty "of stimulating and directing men in accomplishing objects requiring "united effort."

He was one of the three Selectmen of the town in the years, 1780, to 1786 inc. (except 1784), also in 1790.

Samuel Rockwell died September 7th, 1794, at Colebrook, Conn.

Sixth Generation

Reuben Rockwell was born at East Windsor, Connecticut, October 1, 1765. For a brief sketch of his brothers, Samuel, Timothy, Solomon, Alpha and Martin as well as of Reuben himself, see Rev. Joseph Eldridge's sermon at the funeral of Martin Rockwell at Colebrook, December 11, 1851. These were six remarkable brothers. "They were rare men, every one of them, rare for their abilities, and "for their noble traits and Christian virtues." Samuel lived at Sharon, Connecticut, and was a physician. (See Charles F. Sedgwick's History of Sharon, Connecticut, 1877, page 155.) The other brothers were associated with their father in business under the name of Samuel Rockwell & Sons. Timothy and his father died in 1794, and the business was then carried on as Solomon Rockwell & Bros., at Colebrook and afterwards at Winsted, to which place Solomon removed about 1799, and Alpha in 1801. These firms were in business about fifty years. Before 1794, the father and sons had cleared, since the founding of the settlement in 1767, about two hundred acres of land, had erected a saw mill, a grist mill, a potashery, two forges and a steel furnace.

"The Rockwell Brothers — Solomon, Reuben, Alpha, and Mar-"tin — were engaged in the iron business in Colebrook, at the close of "the last century. Their works were on the stream flowing out of the "meadows at the Center, which were submerged by their dam, making "an extensive pond of shallow water; and a nuisance was generated "thereby, which caused the death of several residents of the vicinity

"by fever. It consequently became necessary to lower their dam and "drain the meadows in order to disinfect the atmosphere. This "rendered the water power insufficient for their works and obliged them "to change their locality." (Annals etc., of Winchester, Connecticut, by John Boyd. Hartford 1873, page 363.)

In 1799, Solomon Rockwell & Bros. bought water power at Winsted, and in 1802, removed one of their Colebrook forges and a few years after built another forge at Winsted.

(See the partition deed of May 10, 1811, from Solomon, Martin & Alpha Rockwell to Reuben Rockwell. Recorded in Colebrook, 5th Book of Land Records, folio 449 etc. [R. C. R. has original with signatures of Solomon, Martin and Alpha.])

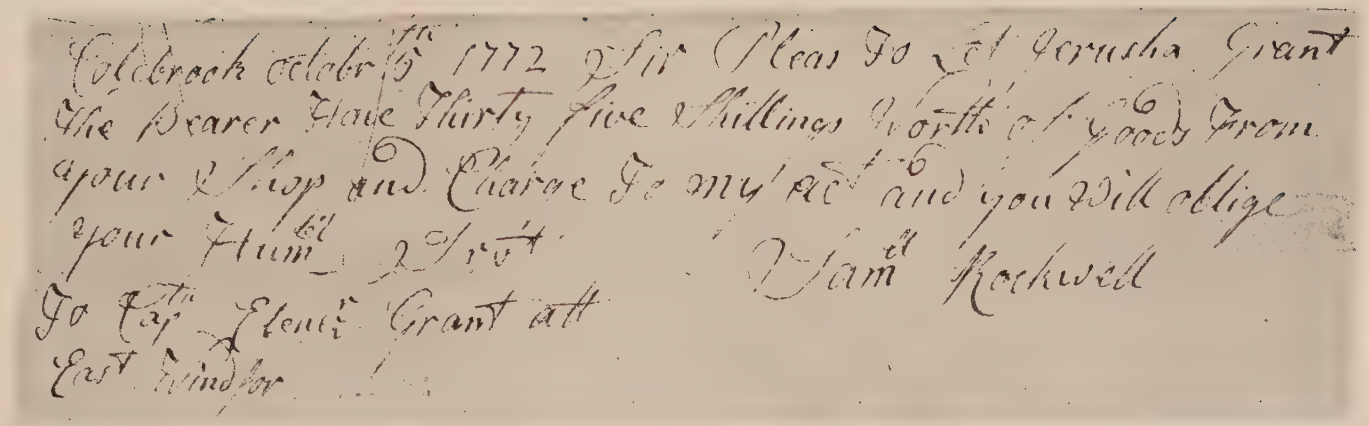
Acknowledged before Elijah Rockwell, Justice of the Peace; this deed divided the Colebrook lands owned by these brothers.

Reuben withdrew from the firm in 1810, with a competence, and lived upon the old homestead at Colebrook. He had leisure, and was quite interested in the family genealogy, the notices of the family of Samuel Rockwell, printed as an appendix to the sermon preached on the death of his brother Martin in 1851, being mainly compiled from manuscripts written by him.

What Solomon Rockwell & Brothers Manufactured

The Nature of their business from "Annals of Winchester."

"Two refining forges were erected at Colebrook Center, by the "Rockwell family, during or soon after the Revolution, one of which "was removed to Winsted in 1802."—"These forges manufactured "refined bar iron from the best quality of Old Salisbury Ore Hill pig "iron, for the supply of the U. S. Armory at Springfield, which re-"quired the best iron the country could produce. If there was the "slightest defect in the quality, the finished gun barrel would reveal "it by defective polish or failure to stand the proof of a double test "charge. Only a limited portion of the iron made could be brought up "to these crucial tests by the best skilled workmen. Iron of a slightly "inferior grade was required for scythes, wire rods, and fine machinery. "A still lower grade answered for the ordinary uses of country black-"smiths. In the process of refining, the cinders drawn off through the "tent plate retained a percentage of iron nearly equal to the ordinary



SIGNATURE OF SAMUEL[5] ROCKWELL OF COLEBROOK.

"hematite ores. This was worked over in a chafery or bloomary fire, "and produced a strong coarse iron, which was worked into tires, axle "and crow-bar patterns, and plow moulds, or into heavy shafting, "saw-mill cranks, etc. Each forge had in connection with it a drafting "shop with lighter hammers to draw down the bars into rods and shapes "of all kinds in demand, and especially to work up the refuse iron by "welding to each piece an equal layer of blistered steel, and drawing "the united masses into sleigh-shoes." "The first cementing steel "furnace in Western Connecticut, was erected before 1800, in Cole- "brook by the Rockwell Brothers, under the supervision of Mr. "Jencks, an ingenious iron and steel worker from Taunton, Mass."

(Annals of Winchester, page 509-10.)

Steel is a compound of iron and carbon. The writer remembers in his youth — watching the operations of converting iron bars into blistered steel bars so called, in the old furnace at Colebrook, at the foot of the hill, west of "the store." Daniel Cobb and Phineas Williams were the experts employed. Large piles of wood stood nearby. The long, thin, narrow iron bars were placed in layers in the furnace made, I think, of fire brick and good fire stone, with an arched top; charcoal dust was placed underneath and between the layers of iron bars. The whole was covered with clay or sand, to exclude the air. The great fire was started in the long vault below the furnace, and at each end, and there were openings below to maintain an even fire. The process of carburizing took eight or ten days and then the product was allowed to cool about a week. The fires were kept burning day and night. The progress of cementation was discovered by drawing out a test bar. The bars were brought from forges out of town and carried back in wagons. They were then ready to be worked up as determined at the forges. The furnace was enclosed in a large wooden building, and may have cost, perhaps, $2,000.00. It required great care and good judgment to obtain the best results. This old "steel furnace," as it was called, was evidently built with great care and was well arranged for its purposes.

Reuben Rockwell also wrote a brief manuscript history of the Town of Colebrook, which is embraced in Chapter 29, History of Litchfield County, Connecticut (Philadelphia, 1881, page 274, etc.). He took a trip to old Windsor, where he may have procured, if the copy

The Samuel Rockwell
House, Colebrook, Conn.

had not been in the family earlier, the outline genealogy, as set down by Dr. Matthew Rockwell in 1731. This outline was published in the Appendix to Martin Rockwell's Funeral Sermon in 1851. (See Rockwell Family in America, page 187, where Dr. Matthew Rockwell's record, as communicated by D. Williams Patterson to the N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Rec. Volume 2, (1871) 99-102, is copied with some minutes of Mr. Patterson's.)

Reuben Rockwell wrote a letter of inquiry to Nova Scotia in 1830, asking information of descendants of Jonathan Rockwell, who had removed there from Windsor about 1763. (See Rockwell Family, page 123-5.) Two hundred years after the landing of our immigrant ancestor, William, Reuben of the sixth American generation was looking up the family records. We owe him a debt of gratitude for that research. A still greater debt is owed to Henry Ensign Rockwell, who in 1873, amid the cares of a busy and active life, compiled "The Rockwell Family in America."

Reuben Rockwell of the sixth generation "remained in the old "homestead, and his whole life and character were in beautiful keeping "with the firm foundations, unvarnished plainness, and substantial "comforts of the good old dwelling." He was a judicious reader, of ready wit and great cheerfulness. He was respected and beloved by all members of his family.

He was fearless in the expression of his opinions. From 1811-1830, he was a Deacon in the Colebrook Church. He served in the Connecticut Assembly in the October Session, 1799, again in 1806, October Session, and in 1811, October Session, in 1812, May Session, and in 1815, May Session. The first representation in the Legislature from Colebrook was in 1796, October Session. He was one of the three Selectmen of the town in the years 1794 to 1799, inc. (except the year 1793), in 1803 and 1804, 1808, 1811.

He was the Civil Authority in the town from 1809-1835. Reuben Rockwell, Sr., died June 14, 1840.

The Rockwell Houses at Colebrook

(See page 64.)

Captain Samuel Rockwell built the orginal house at Colebrook in 1767, now the "oldest house in town." The present front was added in

1793. After his death in 1794, his widow, Hepsibah (Pratt) Rockwell, resided there with her son Reuben until her death in 1814, except as she visited her sons. Reuben continued to occupy the house until his death in 1840, and his widow, Rebecca (Beebe) Rockwell, remained at the homestead until her death in 1853. Since that time the house has sheltered beneath its roof, while they lived, his two daughters, Mrs. Louisa (Rockwell) Bass until 1885, and Miss Elizabeth Rockwell until 1895, and his youngest son, Hon. Reuben Rockwell, who bore his father's name, until 1898, the time of his death. There too Samuel G. Bass, the grandson of Reuben, Sr., passed his youth.

Of Samuel Rockwell's children, the eldest, Samuel, removed to Sharon, Connecticut, in 1784. Timothy, the second son, was married in 1793, to Mary Burrall of Canaan, Connecticut, and was preparing to build a house when he died in 1794. Afterward Martin Rockwell, the youngest of the surviving brothers, married Mary, the widow of his brother Timothy, and went to live in the house which had been finished in 1795, south of the present store. She lived until 1818, beloved of all the family. Sixteen years later, Martin Rockwell married Mrs. Lucy (Beebe) Robbins of Canaan, who survived him.

Martin Rockwell lived until 1851. Since that date his house has been occupied by his daughters, Miss Mary and Miss Charlotte, until their deaths in 1891 and 1894. Mr. Ralph Emerson of Rockford, Ill., a grandson of Martin Rockwell, and nephew of Miss Charlotte, repaired and improved the house, using it as a summer residence, and carefully retaining all its old-time features. The Martin Rockwell house was owned in 1923 by one of the daughters of Mr. Ralph Emerson. (Mr. and Mrs. Emerson died a few years since.)

"The Other House"

These were hospitable houses of the old New England type. The record of the friendly intercourse between the brothers, Reuben and Martin and their families, and the many guests whom the old roof-trees have sheltered, since the Martin Rockwell house was built, in 1795, would make a charming chapter of itself.

Familiarly, yet lovingly, even reverently, as the years went on, was used interchangeably the phrase, "the other house," two shelters for an undivided family!

Such delightful memories cluster around those simple phrases, "we are going over to the other house," "over at the other house." The phrase was softened in the hush that sorrow brings, yet the sunshine of contented, happy hours, the days of gladness and of peace far outweigh, in memory's scales, the hours or days of sadness or of grief. In joy or sorrow there was always, near at hand, "the other house."

The walk through the gardens from one house to the other was very attractive.

Mrs. Mary (Grant) Burgess writing from "Ahmednugger, India, April 24, 1841," to Miss Elizabeth Rockwell, uses this language: "Am glad your garden is full of flowers. You and your Uncle Martin's gardens have been ornaments to Colebrook, ever since I can remember. Their influence has been refining."

These old houses were the homes of the sixth generation of Rockwells in our line of descent, and that generation, six sons of which grew to manhood, presents from any stand-point, all the sterling qualities for which New England life at that period was noted. As professional or business men, as men who cared for the educational, moral and civil advancement of the communities in which they lived, it is but fair to say they were the equals of any.

They were brought up in plain surroundings. They encountered the difficulties incident to new settlements, but under the care of a wise and strong father, of an earnest and of an energetic mother, they developed into men of the staunch old New England type. They were an able and large-hearted race. They were a race of Christian gentlemen. The houses they built, plain, commodious, and comfortable for the time and place, today remain, associated with the beginnings of the township, with the early meetings of its people, associated with their lives, with memories of pleasant family reunions, of friendly neighborhood gatherings, and of hospitality to many guests. *

*An article in the Connecticut Quarterly, Volume 3, No. 2, (April, May and June, by Mary K. Stevens), "The Convention Troops in the Revolution," printed a rather poor cut of the Reuben Rockwell house, with the statement that a portion of the Burgoyne army, prisoners, crossing from New York State to Hartford in the Revolution, stopped at this house. As a matter of fact the back part of the house, the original Samuel Rockwell house, was built in 1767, the front part not being added until 1793. The question has been raised whether the troops did not bivouac near Capt. Joseph Rockwell's house in the southeast part of the town. That house was in the more direct line from Norfolk to New Hartford. The convoy marched to "Rockwells," probably to Capt. Joseph Rockwell's.

CHAPTER III

SEVENTH GENERATION FATHERS

The intent of this writing is not to review the character or life work of Judge Rockwell, but simply to present a brief outline of his life.

Julius Rockwell

Born at Colebrook, Connecticut, April 26, 1805; died at Lenox, Massachusetts, May 19, 1888. At the age of thirteen he entered Lenox Academy, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He studied also with Rev. Ralph Emerson of Norfolk, Connecticut, and later with Rev. Timothy M. Cooley of Granville, Massachusetts, where he prepared for college. He entered Yale in 1822, graduating in 1826.

(See the Graduating Exercises at Yale in 1826, in the "Religious Intelligencer.")

The Yale Class of 1826 was the largest that had ever graduated from any college in the country at that time (100 men). Mr. Rockwell wrote a dialogue on "The Norman Conquest," which was part of the Commencement program, in which he took the part of "William, Duke of Normandy." He delivered also a Commencement Oration "on the blind admiration bestowed upon original talents," and was selected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After graduation he attended the New Haven Law School for about two years, and then entered the law office of Swan & Sedgwick at Sharon, Connecticut, where he remained about a year, General Charles F. Sedgwick being a member of the firm. In 1829 Julius Rockwell was admitted to the Bar in Litchfield, Connecticut. He removed to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1830, and formed a law partnership with Henry Hubbard which continued several years.

In 1834, as a National Republican, he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He was re-elected in 1835, 1836 and 1837, and, during those three years, was Speaker of the House. During these years, he rendered signal service to Pittsfield in the matter of persuading the Boston & Albany R. R. management to build

its lines through the town. (History of Pittsfield, Volume 2, pages 533 and 537.) In 1838, he was one of the Selectmen of Pittsfield. (See Volume 4 of Town Records, page 492.)

In 1839, he was appointed by Governor Edward Everett as a member of the first Board of Bank Commissioners for Massachusetts. He served on this Board three years, and after the first year, was Chairman. In 1842, he formed a law partnership with James D. Colt of Pittsfield (afterward of the Supreme Court). This partnership continued until 1859, when Governor N. P. Banks gave this law firm, in the extreme western part of the State, the rare compliment of appointing both members as Judges on the newly organized Superior Court consisting of ten men. Mr. Colt declined the honor, but Mr. Rockwell accepted, serving from 1859 to October 1886, resigning in his eighty-second year.

In the summer of 1844, he was greatly interested in the Berkshire Jubilee, held at Pittsfield, and was Chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1843, he was elected to Congress (the *Congressional Globe* states that he presented himself on February 2, 1844), succeeding George N. Briggs, who had been elected Governor of Massachusetts. He represented the then Seventh Massachusetts Congressional District comprising Berkshire County, and the western parts of Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin Counties. He served in the National House for four terms, in the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st Congresses (1844-1851). (See Hon. Henry Wilson's "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America" for a concise narrative of the occasion of one of Mr. Rockwell's Congressional speeches.)

In 1853, he was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and in 1854, Governor Emory Washburn appointed him United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward Everett; he accepted the appointment and served two sessions, 1854-1855. Then the American or "Know Nothing" party came into power but Mr. Rockwell declined to join that organization. From 1853 to 1857 he was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. In 1855, the Republican Party made its first appearance in Massachusetts politics, and Mr. Rockwell was its candidate for Governor; the Whigs, Democrats and Know Nothings each having a candidate too. In 1856, he was a Presidential Elector in the

Fremont campaign, supporting Fremont, the first Republican Presidential candidate of the Republican party. In 1858, he again was sent to the Massachusetts House and was for the fourth time made the Speaker. The next year, 1859, as has been stated, he was appointed Judge, holding the position for twenty-seven years.

He was a good practitioner and jurist, his law firm being for many years a leading one. He also took an active interest in the problems of business and education in his community. He delivered a temperance address at Pittsfield, a brief report of which may be found in the *Argus* of December 24, 1829. (See his description of the opening of the Pontoosuc Turnpike written for the *Argus* in October 1830.) (History of Pittsfield, Volume 2, page 512.)

In 1834, he wrote an ode which was sung at the Berkshire Agricultural Society meeting and he also contributed at that time some stanzas for the ladies' fair. (Berkshire County *Eagle*, March 15, 1888.)

On July 5, 1847, he delivered an address on the education of American Women, advocating an education for women equal to that of men. He delivered the Centennial Address at Lenox, July 4, 1876, on the Spirit of the American people at the time of the Revolution. He was from about 1870, until his death, for eighteen years, on the Lenox School Committee. He was President of the Trustees of the Charles Sedgwick Library and Reading Rooms at Lenox, accepting for the Trustees, the gift of the old Court House from Mrs. Ellen S. Auchmuty and Mr. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, the children of Mrs. Adeline E. Schermerhorn, who carried out the expressed wish of their mother, after her decease, in preserving the building linked with so many Berkshire associations, and thus providing a home for the village library. (1874)

He was present at the exercises and spoke when the Berkshire Athenaeum at Pittsfield, was dedicated. Thomas Allen, his lifelong friend, had presented that beautiful building. Judge Rockwell himself had served, while residing in Pittsfield, on the Committees of the old Library association and had ever taken great interest in all institutions of an educational and public character. He delivered many addresses and lectures and wrote articles favoring business development and educational extension, as well as discussing political matters and general public affairs. He was Secretary of the Berk-

shire Agricultural Society from 1831 to 1843, and was in that position when in 1837, the founder of that Society, Elkanah Watson, delivered his farewell address. He was President of the Society in 1854, and in 1855, and delivered the annual addresses in 1833, when his friend, Lemuel Pomeroy, was President, and again in 1855, when for the first time the Society occupied new grounds. He delivered the funeral address when his friend, Theodore Pomeroy, died in September 1882. He was President of the Berkshire County Bible Society from 1864 to 1875, and presided at its fiftieth anniversary, at Lenox, in 1867, a memorable occasion. He was for twenty-five years President of the Berkshire County Savings Bank, serving, without compensation from 1863 until his death in May 1888. He was President of the Pittsfield National Bank from 1858 until his death in 1888, with the exception of four years (1870-1874).

His residence from 1830 to 1865 was at Pittsfield. In the latter year he removed to Lenox, where he occupied Mrs. Rockwell's family home, the Judge William P. Walker homestead, until his death. The following tribute is taken from the *Springfield Republican* of May 24, 1888.

A Warm Tribute to the Late Judge Rockwell

From the Biographer of Charles Sumner and an Admirer of Character in Public Life.

To the Editor of *The Republican:*—

The name of Julius Rockwell is one of the brightest on the calendar of the public men of Massachusetts. There has been no finer example of a good citizen in our day, and his record in the legislation of the state and the country is without blemish. His opportunity came early, and he was from the beginning equal to it. In evil days he was as firm in support of just principles as the Berkshire hills under whose shadow he lived. The memorial sketches omit some details which illustrate his steadfastness and courage. The resolution for the admission of Texas as a slave state was forced through the House of Representatives, December 10, 1845, without debate, by the application of the previous question. Mr. Rockwell by a prompt and dexterous movement obtained the floor, and his was the only speech made.

It was an eloquent protest against a measure whose sole object was the perpetuation and extension of slavery. The speech was not agreeable to many, even of the Northern Whig representatives, who regarded the resolutions of annexation as final and any further resistance as hopeless and likely to embarrass the Whig party. According to contemporary accounts, Mr. Winthrop left the hall while he was speaking. The Democrats generally retired, and would not listen. But that speech, unwelcome with associates as well as opponents, will perpetuate his name in American history.

Mr. Rockwell voted steadily against the compromise measures, including the fugitive slave act, the territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, without the Wilmot or anti-slavery proviso, and the Texas boundary bill. The names of Rockwell, Horace Mann, Charles Allen and Oren Fowler, were recorded against all these measures, while Samuel A. Eliot voted for the fugitive slave act, and Duncan and Grinnell voted for the other measures. Ashmun withheld his vote, but openly expressed himself in their favor. Rockwell and Fowler were the only Massachusetts Whigs who stood uniformly against all these concessions to slavery. In the Senate both Davis and Winthrop voted for the Texas boundary bill. Mr. Rockwell withdrew in the autumn of 1850, as a candidate for re-election. In a manly letter to his constituents, of whose approval he was fully assured, he said, "No earthly consideration would have induced me to give a different vote upon these questions, and I am ready on all proper occasions and under all circumstances to defend those votes." Such was his position at the period of political demoralization which followed Mr. Webster's defection.

While Mr. Rockwell was a senator by executive appointment, Mr. Sumner was his colleague. Though of different political convictions at the time, their relations were most cordial.

Two years ago was my last interview with the lamented judge. For nearly two hours he traversed the scenes of his political life with comments on his contemporaries, going back to his legislative career of more than half a century before. His memory was clear as to details, his mental vision was in no way dimmed, and his relish of the humorous incidents which came now and then amidst the gravity of public life was as keen as ever. I had hoped to have from him another like

retrospect of the thirties, forties and fifties of this century, but we were not to meet again. I delight to lay my humble tribute on the grave of one who has raised in his day the standard of character in this state, and who has been to me from my youth an inspiration and exemplar. My father was his associate in the Legislature, and among my earliest recollections were the cordial tributes from paternal lips to the unsullied character and sterling worth of Julius Rockwell.

EDWARD L. PIERCE

Milton, May 21, 1888.

Another Tribute

From the *Sunday Republican*, May 27, 1888.

The death of Judge Julius Rockwell, at his Lenox home last Saturday morning, was an event as deeply regretted as it was unexpected. He had come to be a part of Berkshire, and was as well known, as sincerely beloved, and as highly respected, as any man within its borders. The keen mind, the warm, pure heart, the bright, noble life, were constantly revealed to his friends, and to the children, whom he dearly loved, his kindly eye and pleasant voice were constant blessings. These things which his private life exhibited are precious legacies to those who mourn for him, and are treasured more highly than the record of a long and honorable public life. His funeral Tuesday brought together a company of prominent men, and the large attendance of members of the Berkshire bar showed in what high estimation he was held by the men in his chosen profession. The sorrowing children brought flowers for his grave and their young faces were sobered as they gazed upon the peaceful face of their staunch and loving friend. It was a touching sight and showed more plainly than anything else the character of the man. Among the hills which he loved so well, he has been laid to rest and his memory will be treasured long after his remains have moldered back to dust.

(See the History of Pittsfield, Volume 2, pages 426 – 432 – 512 – 533 – 534 – 537 – 539 – 574 – 576 – 580 – 586 – 587 – 595 – 596 – 641 – 663 – 668 – 682 – 683 – 689 – 690.) (Inserted here because the index of that work is incomplete.)

See articles in the *Springfield Republican* and the *Springfield Union* of May 19, 1888, after his death, and a sketch in the Biograph-

ical Encyclopaedia of Massachusetts of the 19th Century, N. Y. 1879, page 250, recording tributes to his patriotic spirit and political action.

The tributes of the Berkshire Bar to his memory disclose the estimation in which he was held in the community where he lived.

Upon the presentation of the Resolutions entered on the records of the Superior Court in Berkshire County, on October 23, 1888, addresses were made speaking of Judge Rockwell as a distinguished citizen; an able lawyer, having great influence as an advocate; as a leader of the Bar for many years; as a ready and able writer; as a more than common orator; as an impartial and upright Judge; as holding offices of trust all his life and performing the duties pertaining to them with the strictest integrity and industry; as identified with important local institutions; as always taking an active interest in local affairs; as enjoying the confidence of his neighbors. Allusion was made to the fact of his long public service during a time when political issues involved moral questions and were attended with great bitterness and excitement and it was said that his kindly treatment of political friends and foes smoothed down asperities and led the way to final universal regard and affection. Allusion was made to his youthfulness of mind and heart.

"He was always young; he delighted in young people; could enter into their feelings; could look at the world through their eyes; could make himself agreeable to all ages. He had that keen sense of humor which is the salt of life. Humor lengthens and strengthens human life. It made his old age sweet and charming. His life in Congress was in close contact with a group of great men. Webster, Clay, Calhoun he met daily. He loved to talk of them and their contemporaries and the fierce contests of those days, and his talk was full of interest and value. He could reproduce the scenes and the actors, comic and tragic, in a most dramatic way."

It was said of him also "He was universally loved and will be universally mourned."

The appended detailed sketch of the life of Judge Julius Rockwell was written for the *Berkshire County Eagle* by J. E. A. Smith, the author of the two first volumes of the "History of Pittsfield, Mass.," which had been published prior to the death of Judge Rockwell:—

Few Berkshire men have been so widely and worthily honored in political life as Julius Rockwell, and few Pittsfield men have so well deserved the grateful love of the town for what they accomplished for its good. And the same may, to no little extent, be said of Lenox, which he loved dearly and where he made his home in the later years of his life. Indeed it is true of the whole county; for, coming to it at a time of life when the minds of all men are most susceptible to such impressions, his seized upon the beauties of Berkshire scenery and the more material advantages of our hills and valleys with an avidity and a clearness of apprehension which made him a more thorough and devoted Berkshire man than were most sons of the soil. This was manifested in the very earliest years of his residence, when the beauties of Berkshire landscape were not so well appreciated as they now are, nor its facilities for many industries so well comprehended; and he has had much to do with bringing about the happy change which has taken place. Added to all this, admirable traits of character, exhibited in private as well as public life, and a frank, unaffected cordiality of manner, combined to endear him in a wonderful degree to the people among whom he lived.

First and most apparent of these qualities, as exhibited through a long series of years, was evident sincerity and earnestness of purpose. When he labored for some object for the public good, it was always in order to accomplish that object, and not to win favor to aid him in accomplishing something else or to obtain personal popularity. His whole heart was in the work immediately in hand; and it was this which enabled him to succeed in aiding the enterprises, of more or less magnitude, for the benefit of the town of which we shall presently speak. He was a genuine man. His expressed opinions, his declared aims, and his arguments for their support, were all genuine. He was outspoken whenever occasion required it. No man ever indulged less in loud professions, or shrank more sensitively from parading his own virtues ostentatiously; but on the other hand he never descended to conceal his real sentiments by subterfuge, equivocation or dissimulation. He was, within reasonable bounds, of a romantic and poetic temperament, and his ideas of personal honor were such as belong naturally to that order of mind. His notions upon that point were perhaps what are often called old-fashioned. It may be that they were

of the old school, but it is to be hoped that they are not quite obsolete, although they are sometimes inconvenient in politics, as Judge Rockwell's experience in adhering to them proves.

Mr. Rockwell had a quaint, dry humor, which gave no little point to many of his remarks in private conversation and sometimes in public addresses, although he did not often resort to it in the latter. But the traits which we have mentioned, as well as others, will be best understood from the story of his life, which we will attempt to relate somewhat in detail.

Julius Rockwell was born at Colebrook, Connecticut, April 26, 1805. His genealogy is given as follows:

William Rockwell, born in England in 1595, married Susannah Chapin, and came to Dorchester in 1630, the husband being a deacon in the Dorchester church, the first which came to these shores already organized. They brought three children from England, and four were afterwards born to them here. They moved to Windsor, Connecticut, where William died in 1640. Samuel, the fourth child, born at Dorchester in 1631, married Mary Norton of Guilford, having seven children. Joseph the fourth, born in 1670, married Elizabeth Drake, and died in 1733. Of their six children, Joseph the eldest, born in 1695, married Hannah, daughter of John Huntington, both of whom were grandchildren of the original William Rockwell. Joseph died in 1746. Of his many children, Samuel, the seventh, born in 1728, married Hepzibah Pratt, and died in 1794. They removed to Colebrook, Connecticut, among the earliest settlers of that town. Of their nine children, Reuben, the fifth, married Rebecca Beebe, daughter of a gallant officer of the revolutionary army, and died in 1840. Of their five children, four of whom were living in 1886, Julius, the subject of this sketch, was the oldest.

Judge Rockwell's studies preparatory for college, were pursued at Lenox Academy, of which Levi Glezen, A. M., was then principal, and under Rev. Ralph Emerson of Norfolk, Connecticut, and finally with Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, D.D., of Granville, whose family has since been largely represented in Pittsfield. These gentlemen were all eminent educators, and doubtless his mind was moulded, as far as education moulded it, as much by their influence as by the teachings of the distinguished college where his studies were continued. He

entered Yale college in 1822, and graduated in 1826. He was a diligent student, popular among his fellows. He excelled in English composition, and wrote verses with facility. At a noted anniversary of the college some years ago, old graduates who were members with him of the Linonian Society, recalled the admiration which he received as a debater in that organization. His future parliamentary success was well foreshadowed. The costliness — for that day — of his preparatory studies, indicates that his father was in at least moderately good circumstances. At least he was not niggardly in procuring the best teachers for his eldest son. But while in college Julius defrayed a large part of his expenses by teaching in the winter vacation, as the custom then was. Some twenty-five years ago, conversing with a friend whose college life was coincident with his own, they agreed that if the cost of college life in their day had been what it was at the time of the conversation, they never could have "squeezed through," which sounds as though the struggle, even with them, was a close one.

After graduation he studied and attended lectures in the law school connected with Yale college, and afterwards pursued his legal studies in the office of Swan & Sedgwick at Sharon, Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar of Litchfield county in 1829. Litchfield, the shire town, it will be remembered, was his mother's native place.

He did not intend to remain in Connecticut, but looked for a home in or near Cleveland, Ohio, in which section his father owned some wild land; but a short casual visit impressed him so favorably with Pittsfield that he determined to locate here.

With this view he went to Lenox and applied for admission to the Berkshire bar, but met with an unexpected rebuff. At that time attorneys were admitted by the court upon the recommendation of the bar association, which in this case was refused. We quote from the records of the association.

"Court of Common Pleas.
October term, 1829.

Mr. Julius Rockwell applies for admission to practice at this court. The Bar rejects the application and Messrs. Noble (George N.) Briggs, Barnard and (Lester) Filley are chosen, a committee to present the views of the Bar to the Court."

The objection seems to have been this. The rules of the Massachusetts courts then required three years of study either in a law

school or with some member of the bar. Mr. Rockwell had studied less than that time — a year less it is said. He now at first intended to spend the additional year required, in the office of George N. Briggs, then a member of Congress and a resident of Lanesboro; but Hon. Henry Hubbard, a veteran lawyer, although not very far "advanced in years," being only 46 years old, and a prominent politician of the day, — not entirely approving the strict construction of the law by his brethren of the bar, offered to admit the young applicant to partnership, sharing equally the profits of the business for the probationary year. It appears, however, that the full year's delay was not exacted. We again quote from the Bar Association record:

"JUNE TERM, 1830.

Voted to recommend Mr. Julius Rockwell for admission as attorney of this court, and he is recommended accordingly."

And therefore "Mr. Julius Rockwell" was admitted accordingly, and no detriment ever came of it, unless, possibly, to the revenues of some with whom he came in competition.

The office of the firm of Hubbard & Rockwell was in Callendar's block, and their connection continued until May 19, 1834, when Mr. Rockwell took the eastern office in the first story of the town hall, then just erected by his friend and most noted client, Lemuel Pomeroy. Here he soon attained the position of a leading lawyer of the county. In 1842 he admitted as partner James D. —afterwards Judge—Colt, who had just completed his studies with him, and, as we shall see, the firm continued for many years, and at the head of the profession in the county. The firm and its legitimate successors have always occupied the same office and engaged principally in the higher class of professional cases. In its spacious, but professionally dingy, apartments more legal business has been transacted in the fifty-four years since Mr. Rockwell took possession of it, than in any other equal space in the county, or probably in Western Massachusetts.

Even before 1834, Mr. Rockwell had attracted the attention and won the confidence of Lemuel Pomeroy, then the most enterprising and far-seeing of Pittsfield business men, and, in a very literal sense Pittsfield's leading citizen. He soon became Mr. Pomeroy's most trusted counselor in forming, and lieutenant in executing, his schemes for the

advancement of the town. It may as well be said here as later, that these confidential relations and the closest friendship continued throughout the lives of Mr. Pomeroy and his son Theodore, although, owing to his temporary absence, Judge Rockwell was unhappily not consulted in the making of Mr. Theodore Pomeroy's will, as he undoubtedly would have been had he been at home. His friendly interest in the Pomeroy family continued to his life's end, although not his participation in their councils.

One of the public enterprises in which Lemuel Pomeroy took an absorbing interest, as well as a leading part in its management, was the building of the Pontoosuc Turnpike which extended from Pittsfield to Westfield, and by its connections to Springfield. The work encountered many obstacles, but it was completed in October 1830, the first year of Mr. Rockwell's residence in Pittsfield; and the event was celebrated by an excursion of the stockholders and friends to Springfield, of which he wrote a spirited and pleasing account which was published in the *Pittsfield Argus*, the predecessor of *The Eagle*, for which he often wrote. The article, which is copied in chapter 22d of the History of Pittsfield, is a fair specimen of the author's style.

Very shortly after the completion of the turnpike the project of building a railroad from Boston to the Hudson took form, and Mr. Pomeroy devoted his best energies to secure the laying of the route through Pittsfield. Two rival routes were proposed and the struggle for the preference was long and bitter. This struggle extended beyond the main question of the general laying of the road to several minor points, especially some relative to its location west of Pittsfield. In all this Julius Rockwell, than a young but exceedingly influential member of the Legislature, was looked upon by the friends of the road as their most active agent as well as a highly valued counselor. Whatever was to be done in behalf of the route which they favored, they called upon him to do with a certainty of zealous service. Whenever his powers as a debater could avail, they were freely used; and so also was his hardly less valuable influence in private conversation; nor was he wanting in efforts through the press and in correspondence. But the final decision of the direction of the route depended upon the directors of the Western railroad corporation. That board gave the parties interested a public hearing at Springfield, August 10, 1837, when

Pittsfield was represented by Lemuel Pomeroy, Phineas Allen, Dr. Robert Campbell and Julius Rockwell. The decision was in favor of Pittsfield and the citizens ascribed great weight to the influence of their delegation.

But we must not dwell upon this portion of Judge Rockwell's life, tempting as it is. He was active in minor, as well as grander public affairs, particularly in the organization of a young men's association of which he wrote the constitution, and which had a more marked influence for good, judged by its specific results, than any similar institution in town. His wit and culture made him a favorite in social life and together with his tact and unassuming manners gave him influence and popularity with all classes.

Mr. Rockwell was chosen representative in the State Legislature in the years 1834-5-6-7, and held the office of Speaker in the last three, being nominated by the party then known as the National Republican; afterwards as the Whig. In 1839 he was appointed, by Governor Everett, one of the three members of the newly instituted State Board of Bank Commissioners for three years, in the last two of which he was chairman. In 1844 he was chosen representative in Congress from the 7th district, succeeding George N. Briggs, who was elected Governor. In August of that year was held the famous Berkshire Jubilee, which drew to Pittsfield thousands of the sons and daughters of the county from all parts of the land. Mr. Rockwell was one of the original local committee of management, chairman of the financial committee and one of the principal members of that which arranged the intellectual portion of the dinner. No one connected with the management was more active than he, if any were as much so, except Rev. Dr. Todd, whose labors took a different direction. The marvelous harmony which prevailed among the participants in the festival from all parts of the county, bitter as were the local jealousies then raging, was due very much to his tact and general popularity. In 1836, he had married Miss Lucy Forbes, daughter of Hon. Wm. P. Walker, who held the office of Judge of Probate from 1824 to 1848, as his father, William Walker, did from 1795 to 1824. The Walkers had been a family both loved and honored in Lenox, from ante-Revolutionary times. This marriage had no doubt given Mr. Rockwell much favor in Southern Berkshire in addition to that which he had personally gained during

his attendance upon court which in those days involved residence in the shire town through the terms. We quote below the speech which he made at the Jubilee dinner, as proof of that Berkshire spirit which we have ascribed to him:

Mr. President. — When you took your place there, I thought sir, you told us you were to follow a chart or plan laid before you: and you will find no such thing as you last read upon it. It was my honorable distinction here, to be entrusted to present to this meeting a sentiment from another mind.

Sir, you have rightly said, I am not one of Berkshire's sons. But I have done all I could to make my position better; and I say to every young man who hears me, go and do likewise (cheers); for with the most perservering exertions, I tell him, he can obtain, if he be not too late, a *Berkshire wife!* (Great cheering).

One of the gentlemen who have spoken here, has told you how fortunate it is in young life, to go from Berkshire; I can tell him how fortunate it is in young life to *come* to the County of Berkshire. Another gentleman, with great beauty and power, spoke of the feeling that pervades every heart on this occasion, as the feeling of the young eagle returning to the eagle's nest. What think you is the feeling of the eagle mother as she sees her young, strong in pinions, strong in all that becomes and ennobles their king, returning to their mother's nest? O! In other days, — those days when the rights of man demanded that one nation should be arrayed against another, —they came back with the eagle beak all crimsoned with blood! God upheld and blessed them as they struggled, and toiled, and conquered, and rejoiced together. But now! they come back with the same strong wing, the same piercing eye, to tell us of their achievements on other fields and in other things, and to exhibit them here. They have received their warm welcome; and a pity it is, that this occasion may not last as long as the fair sun which now blesses it, continues to shine. But I may not trust myself to say more. I present you the sentiment of one who, though not born or bred in Berkshire, is here today in mind and heart, and whose pen all know. It bears the initials "L. H. S.," and all know it belongs to Mrs. Sigourney.

The Old Bay State

You scarce can go where streamlets flow,
  In prairie or western glen,
Or among the great, in halls of state,
  But you'll find the Berkshire men:
May the blessings of health and well spent wealth,
  And stainless names await
(With the treasured glee of this Jubilee,)
  The Sons of the Old Bay State. L. H. S.

Mr. Rockwell continued in the National House of Representatives by successive re-elections until the year 1852, when he declined a renomination, always maintaining a high rank in the able delegation from this commonwealth. In the great questions then chiefly at issue, he always unflinchingly represented the sentiments of his constituents

in favor of protection to American industries and in opposition to the encroachments of the slave power. In 1852 Mr. Rockwell declined renomination for Congress; but in 1853, he and Ex-Governor Briggs were chosen delegates to represent Pittsfield in the convention held to revise the state constitution.

On the resignation of Hon. Edward Everett as United States Senator, in 1854, Gov. Washburn appointed Mr. Rockwell to fill the place until the Legislature should elect; and there is no doubt that he would have been continued in that position had it not been for the "know-nothing" furore of that year. While in the Senate he was a member of the committee upon Territories of which Stephen A. Douglass was chairman and also of those upon Foreign Affairs and the Pacific Railroad.

In his brief Senatorial service he spoke rarely; but the speeches which he did make, upon the slavery question, while calm and courteous, were firm and of no uncertain sound. Some years afterwards, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in a speech in which he expressed intense indignation at the manner in which his "old friend Julius Rockwell had been struck down in the dark, as other anti-slavery Whig representatives were," declared most emphatically that when he was refused election by the know-nothing Legislature, he "had just returned home from a faithful support of every northern right." And there could be no more competent witness than Robert C. Winthrop who was himself true as steel to the traditions of this liberty-loving commonwealth, and had the best possible opportunities to know intimately the course of his friend and colleague. When the Legislature of 1854-5 met it was well nigh unanimously composed of members of the know-nothing party, and it was a foregone conclusion that no one not belonging to that organization could be elected to the Senate. At the present writer personally knows, Mr. Rockwell was approached with overtures to elect him if he would be initiated into their "order," but it could not be believed by any man of sense that one too sensitively proud to seek by questionable means a nomination from his own party would, for the sake of even the highest office, become a member of one whose methods and many of whose principles he held to be utterly wrong. This the leaders of the know-nothing party must have well understood, when they authorized the overtures mentioned, as some of them certainly did.

In the August of 1855, the know-nothing madness having in a degree subsided, and the necessity for a united opposition to the encroachments of the arrogant slave power becoming daily more and more apparent, a meeting was held at Boston "to discuss and fix upon the best mode of concentrating and giving expression to the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts upon the slavery question." This was the germ of the republican party of the state, there being as yet no national organization. Under a call from this meeting "the people of Massachusetts, opposed to slavery extension, met at Worcester (by their delegates) to bring about a fusion of members of all parties who were willing to forego their minor conflicts of opinion in order to co-operate effectually against the aggression of slavery."

A meeting of the citizens of Pittsfield, to choose delegates to this convention was held, and Mr. Rockwell, being chosen chairman, made an address of considerable length, in which he gave a detailed statement of the position of the country on the great question of the extension of slavery, and his own views of its paramount importance. A report of this speech, printed at some length in *The Eagle*, was widely copied, and Mr. Rockwell's views and his expression of them received the warmest approval from the leading journals of the country.

When the convention met at Worcester, Hon. N. P. Banks was made president, and on the informal ballot for a candidate for governor, the vote stood 449 for Henry J. Gardner, 305 for Julius Rockwell, with a considerable number of scattering votes. A letter was then read from Gov. Gardner in which he said, "It is earnestly urged upon me to write a letter, that if in good faith, I should allow my friends to propose my name as a candidate for governor by the republican convention, I will never consent to allow it to be used against its nominees. That is the honest course, and I will favor it, but I will not move until advised from home."

The letter was received with derisive shouts and laughter and on the formal ballot the vote stood for Rockwell 426, for Gardner 395. Samuel Bowles of the *Springfield Republican*, who had been prominent in the movement from the beginning, was strongly in favor of Mr. Rockwell's nomination, which indeed he first proposed. His journal supported him with enthusiasm throughout the campaign, and *The Eagle* did the same with perhaps even more zeal. The same might be

Julius Rockwell

said of all the higher class of newspapers in the State whose politics were not democratic; but the hold of the know-nothing organization was still strong. Some who were in all honor bound to support the nomination, treacherously opposed it and at the election the vote stood Gardner 50,000, Rockwell 37,000, Beach, dem. 35,000, Walley, whig 14,000. Mr. Rockwell had declined in advance a supplementary nomination from the Whig convention; a mistake perhaps in political tactics, but a good illustration of his punctilious regard for honor in politics.

In the Legislature of 1858-9, Mr. Rockwell again honored Pittsfield, by representing it, and was again made Speaker of the House of Representatives. Pittsfield was at this time a democratic town, and he was chosen in spite of that fact; his colleague being Edward Learned, then a democrat, although the war afterwards made him an ardent republican. This is the only instance in the annals of Massachusetts of a man who had been United States Senator serving afterwards in the State Legislature; but this did not trouble Mr. Rockwell at all. He was one of the proudest of men; altogether too proud to feel that his dignity depended upon the offices which he may have held, or that it could be depreciated by his serving the community in any capacity to which duty called him, and in which he believed that he could serve it well. We shall find other illustrations of this trait in his character.

In 1859 upon the organization of the Superior court in place of the old Court of Common Pleas, Governor Banks offered a seat upon its bench to both members of the firm of Rockwell & Colt, — a very unusual compliment to a law firm. Mr. Rockwell accepted; Mr. Colt declined, and some years later was placed upon the Supreme bench. Mr. Rockwell, as may be inferred from what has been said, possessed naturally an eminently judicial mind, and he proved also to be well grounded in the principles of the law as expounded in the court reports, and although in some decisions he qualified them with a modicum of common sense, the number of cases in which they were reversed by the Supreme court, as compared with those of other judges of this court, was less than the average. His charges to the jury, like all his public addresses, were lucid, in plain language, and comprehensible by plain men such as the majority of jurymen are. He resigned in 1886, at the age of 81, but in the full possession of all his

intellectual powers, which he afterwards kept until his death, as his business life in his last years proves. Gov. Robinson accepted his resignation with regret and with a strongly expressed appreciation of the judge's "highly honorable, just and courteous administration of justice for so long a period of years." And Governor Robinson's words were not merely formal phrases of courtesy. There are few special incidents to record in the longest judicial life, but we quote from the *Springfield Republican* an illustration of Judge Rockwell's common sense as given by "Warrington," once its brilliant Boston correspondent, as follows: "When a vacancy occurred on the bench of the supreme court, occasioned by the resignation of Bigelow, chief justice, I had the honor to recommend Julius Rockwell for the vacancy, on the strength of his decision that if a juror wanted to see the General Statutes in order to ascertain what was the law in the case he was called on to settle, he ought to be gratified." This decision was overruled, on the familiar principle that the juror should know as little as possible, but one must agree with Warrington's comment that "if a little of the court's musty and stupid law had been swapped for Judge Rockwell's common sense, the public would have been the gainer."

Judge Rockwell's resignation from the bench terminated his public services under commissions from the state; but, as these had by no means constituted the sum of his public services, his public life did not end with them. Devotion to duty, — to "the duty which lay nearest to him," whether in small or large affairs, — was the guiding star of his life. Whether he was in the senate of the United States aiding to shape the future of the nation, or in a local school committee considering some apparently trivial detail, devotion to duty was always his governing principle; and this forbade him to avoid any position where he believed he could do good for the community in which he lived. And this was true of him from his earliest days, of which we have specified some instances, to his very last days, making him a man of almost youthful activity at the age of 83. We have space hardly more than to enumerate some of the positions in which he did good service. From 1831 to 1843, he was secretary of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, — a very responsible and laborious place, — and in 1854 and 1855 its president. For 15 years, commencing in 1864, he was president of the Berkshire County Bible Society. Liberal and tolerant

in his religious sentiments, he had a most profound reverence for the truths of the Bible and a firm reliance upon their efficacy when generally disseminated to hasten the world's better future. He considered the sacred volume as the great educator in morals; and for this reason was most earnest in his efforts for the success of the Berkshire Society which in his time was among the most active agencies in the work of spreading the Gospel. An ardent admirer of the Congregational form of managing ecclesiastical affairs, he was an active member of the First Congregational parish in Pittsfield, while he resided here, and still more so in the parish at Lenox, after his removal to that place.

He was chosen president of the Pittsfield National bank in October, 1868, having been a director one year previous; and of the Berkshire Savings bank in 1863; and held both offices until his death, visiting Pittsfield weekly, to faithfully perform the duties pertaining to them, until a few days before the accident which resulted in his death. He was also a charter member of the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance company which was incorporated in 1835. He was also president of the trustees of the ministerial fund of the First Congregational church in Pittsfield, for many years, and was never known to be absent from one of its meetings until the last, which occurred a short time before his fatal accident, when he was detained by a prolonged meeting of the directors of the Pittsfield bank.

He was one of the trustees of the Pittsfield Young Ladies' Institute, which occupied the site now known as Maplewood, and was greatly interested in its success. At the dedication of its new chapel, July 5, 1847, he delivered an address upon the "Education of American Women," in which he vigorously advocated the giving to young women every educational advantage that is accorded to young men. He took a deep interest in historical pursuits, especially of a local character. In an address at Lenox, July 4, 1876, upon "the spirit of the American people in the Revolution," in connection with his subject he gave many new and important facts in regard to the history of the town at that time. It is evident from Judge Rockwell's writings at different times that had he devoted his efforts to literature he would have been a successful author.

In 1865 Judge Rockwell removed from Pittsfield to Lenox, and made his home in the antique and attractive Walker homestead, in

which his closing years passed quietly and happily, although not without painful bereavements. His wife, with whom he lived in perfect companionship for fifty years, died February 13, 1887, at the age of 79. They had five children. A daughter, Alice, died in infancy. Their eldest son, William Walker, entered the Union army as captain in the 31st regiment, and after gallant service died of fever at Baton Rouge, December 3, 1863. The Pittsfield post G. A. R. bears his name. He sent home the rebel flags which he took from the capitol at Baton Rouge when the city was captured. Of his three surviving children, Cornelia is the wife of Charles P. Bowditch, a resident of Jamaica Plain.

Hon. Francis Williams Rockwell is representative in Congress from the Berkshire and Hampden Congressional district, having been first elected in 1884, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George D. Robinson, having previously been a member for several years of the State Senate and House of Representatives. Judge Rockwell was elected to Congress at the age of 39. His son, who was born May 26, 1844, at the age of forty, attained the same honor.

Robert C. Rockwell, the youngest son, inherits his father's quiet and literary tastes, and also, as far as could be with so young a man, his large fund of general information. He has been editorially connected with journalism at Springfield and Great Barrington, but for a year or two past has lived at the family homestead in Lenox.

After Judge Rockwell's removal to Lenox, he was indefatigable in his labors for the good of that town. We have already specified one or two of the instances in which this was manifested, but others remain to be mentioned. When the removal of the courts from Lenox, left the old court house to be sold, Mrs. Schermerhorn authorized Judge Rockwell to buy it for her; her expressed object being to devote it to the benefit of "the town of Lenox, its inhabitants and sojourners." It was placed in the hands of a board of trustees, consisting of Julius Rockwell, F. A. Schermerhorn, Richard T. Auchmuty, Charles Kneeland and Richard Goodman. Mrs. Schermerhorn's children gave $10,000 towards remodelling the building and, January 9, 1874, it was given to the town and dedicated as the Charles Sedgwick library and reading room, although parts of it are used for other kindred local purposes. Hon. F. W. Rockwell delivered the dedicatory address, and Judge

Rockwell, who had been diligent in carrying Mrs. Schermerhorn's wishes into effect, was one of the supplementary speakers. But what interested Judge Rockwell perhaps more than anything else was popular education. He was deeply engaged in the effort to revive the old Lenox Academy. Chiefly, however, he was interested in the common schools. He was for many years a member of the school committee, serving with his usual assiduous regard for duty and never drawing any pay. Of this his friend, Col. R. T. Auchmuty, writes us as follows:

"Judge Rockwell was far from being a rich man, but he believed that each of us should serve our town to the best of our ability, without seeking for reward. His life has been a long example of how much even a busy man can do for the public. I have seen him arrive in Lenox, on a Friday afternoon, after his week's work was done, and go at once to visit the schools."

This letter, from a gentleman of so high a character as Colonel Auchmuty, received after the foregoing columns were in type, is particularly gratifying as proof of the justice of what is said in them in regard to Judge Rockwell's remarkably strict devotion to duty.

Judge Rockwell has owned for many years a farm on the borders of Lenox, and Washington, a small portion of it lying on the west side of the lower road from Pittsfield to Lenox, but the main portion extending up the side of that elevation of the Washington mountain group which Herman Melville christened October mountain, from its brilliant autumn foliage.* The farm is not of much value for agricultural purposes or as woodland, but the mountainous portion is wild and romantic, and is attractive to those also who are in search of beautiful wild flowers. At various points it commands fine views, and the traveller on the road which passes through the lower portion, looking southward, enjoys a landscape embracing a broad valley with a gracefully winding river, which possesses loveliness of a class rare in Berkshire, or indeed elsewhere in America. Year after year it was Judge Rockwell's delight to make frequent summer visits to this haunt which so well accorded with his tastes and which he loved so dearly. On the 11th of the present month of May, he set off alone for one of these visits; but his horse taking fright he was thrown from his carriage and sustained a shock to his nervous system, which, considering his age, it was generally feared would prove fatal. His wonder-

*Later made part of the "October Mountain Reservation."

ful vitality nevertheless encouraged his family and physicians to hope for his final recovery, and this hope was indulged until he suddenly but quietly passed away at six o'clock on the morning of May 18.

The Funeral

The obsequies at Lenox, Tuesday, were in keeping with the quiet, unostentatious character of the man. The old court house and the town hall had been draped with black, and during the hour of the funeral all business was suspended. Of the bench, Chief Justice Brigham of Salem, and Judge James M. Barker of this town were present. Among others who attended from out of town were Henry W. Taft, George H. Tucker, E. T. Slocum, L. H. Gamwell, Sheriff Crosby, ex-Sheriff H. B. Wellington, District Attorney Hibbard, William Turtle, John F. Noxon, E. E. Lewis, T. P. Pingree, E. M. Wood, Marshal Wilcox, James W. Hull, Robert W. Adam, E. S. Francis, E. A. Gamwell, W. W. Gamwell, E. H. Robbins, Judge Joseph Tucker, John C. West, F. W. Hinsdale, O. W. Robbins, W. H. Sloan, J. M. Stevenson, Rev. J. L. Jenkins, Thaddeus Clapp and Daniel Stearns of Pittsfield; W. W. Scranton of Scranton, Pa., N. H. Bixby and W. B. Plunkett of Adams; County Commissioner Ingalls and S. W. Brayton of North Adams; Elizur Smith, F. M. Pease, M. H. Pease and Judge Branning of Lee; Col. R. T. Auchmuty of Lenox; Z. M. Crane, Jr., and John D. Carson of Dalton.

The remains were enclosed in a plain casket, covered with broadcloth. The features of the deceased were natural, and looked as though he were enjoying a peaceful sleep. A simple silver plate bore the inscription of his name, date of birth, and death.

The floral gifts were very numerous and in keeping. Loving hands had arranged them at the house, and at the church there were also a number of floral pieces. The school children sent a beautiful floral pillow, inscribed, "We shall miss him," and on the coffin was entwined a wreath of ivy and a sheaf of wheat.

The services at the house were brief, with a simple and appropriate prayer by Rev. Mr. Mallary. A group of the townspeople stood with uncovered heads on the sidewalk. After the exercises at the house the long procession wended its way to the old Congregational church on the hill.

Many had arrived before the funeral cortege had come, and the church was well filled with the friends and neighbors of the deceased. Rev. Dr. Field of the Episcopal church read the selections for the funeral service, and Rev. R. DeWitt Mallary delivered the eulogy. He said he did not purpose to make his discourse either an encyclopedia of the life of the deceased or to enter into any fulsome panegyrics; the universal loss prevalent in the town and in the locality where the deceased was known was the best tribute to his value and esteem. The gate of heaven was ajar; and the cloud which the ascending spirit of the deceased pierced, is lifted so that we could almost see into the presence of the heavenly city. The triumphant "I have kept the faith" dispelled gloom and sorrow, and the radiance of a pure spirit, weighed in the balance and not found wanting, shines far into the gloom to scatter its night.

The vivid thing about the occasion was its unexpectedness. True the deceased was an old man; but he was one whom sickness was practically a stranger to, whose physical strength was not feeble, and whose mental powers were in full play. Only two weeks ago last Sunday he sat in his accustomed seat in the same church, and spent, as was his wont, a portion of the Lord's day in the Lord's house. The lesson was the fragile thread that holds us to life, and the midnight cry, "Behold the bridegroom cometh," may be heard by any of us suddenly and unexpectedly.

Still another thing which was vivid, was the full-orbited rotundity of complete manhood, which today nothing could be added to, to garnish it, and from which nothing could be removed because he had marred it. By the oldest citizen on the street and the youngest child, that life had been a familiar one, honored and revered. The entire symmetry of the perfect man was not wanting in the christian spirit; manhood's ideal was something more than a dream. To all this, their townsman added a child-like faith in the living God; and whether in the walks of life as a citizen, a jurist or a public servant, he was always trustful and faithful.

The speaker spoke feelingly of the influence of such a life on those with whom he had been associated, and the longest remembered legacy is that which is written in the daily life and signed with an untarnished name. His final thought was that of the certainty of

death. The chariot of fire comes sweeping down and bears behind it our beloved ones; bye and bye it will come for us. Our fathers are leaving us; soon we shall leave our children. The silent procession of the year goes on constantly. Let us live while we live, for God and man; and when for us the sun sinks low in the western horizon, may it be only to shine in the heavenly world, as already shines this latest star in the crown of our Saviour's rejoicing.

After the discourse, an opportunity was given for such as wished to gaze for the last time on the face of their friend, and nearly all availed themselves of that privilege. Then the remains were borne out by four young men, to the cemetery right by the church, and all that was mortal of Julius Rockwell was laid to rest by the side of his wife, who for many years was his helpmeet, and who passed on before only a few months since.*

*For an account of the burial of Judge Rockwell, see the *Springfield Republican*, May 23, 1888.

CHAPTER IV

THE MOTHERS OF THE FAMILY

FIRST TO SIXTH GENERATION

First Generation

Susanna Capen is alluded to in the History of Dorchester, and by Savage, as probably the second wife of William Rockwell. The name has come down in the (Matthew Grant) and Rockwell family records as Chapin. Since the research of Mr. Harrison Ellery in preparing the Swift Memoirs I think Susan Capen was the wife of William Rockwell. (See Memoirs of Gen. Gardiner Swift, Worcester, 1890, pages 57-8 and 9 of Appendix.) Mr. Ellery thinks that William Rockwell of Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1630, married a daughter of Bernard Capen, as he finds on the Parish Register of Holy Trinity of Dorchester, England (which commences as early as 1559), this record, "14 April, 1624, William Rockwell and Susan Capon, married." (See Mrs. Bowditch's letter and enclosures with F. W. R.'s papers.)

The History of Dorchester (page 42), gives us a daughter of Bernard Capen as born April 11, 1602,, named Susana, and states her death as November 13, 1666. The Grant record gives the birth of Susana Chapin as Monday, April 5, 1602, and her death November 14, 1666. Attention is also called to the similarity of the names of William Rockwell's children and the names of Bernard Capen's family. (See for brothers-in-law, etc., History of Dorchester, pages 45, 86 and 87.)

Bernard and Joan Capen, her parents, were married on Monday, in Whitsun week, May 31, 1596. Joan Capen, the mother of Susan (Capen) Rockwell, is said to have been the daughter of Oliver Purchase. (Savage, Volume 1, page 333. N. E. History and Gen. Register, Volume 2, page 80, where reference is made to the Capen Family Record, taken from an old copy of the New Testament.)

Bernard Capen, the father of Susan (Capen)Rockwell, came from Dorchester, England, and died at Dorchester, Massachusetts, on

November 8, 1638, aged seventy-six. Joan (Purchase) Capen, the mother of Mrs. William Rockwell, died March 26, 1653, aged seventy-five.

Bernard Capen had land granted him at Dorchester, August 5, 1633 (Dorchester Town Records, page 2), and he was admitted freeman, May 16, 1636. (History of Dorchester, page 42. N. E. History and Gen. Register, Volume 20, page 246, and Savage.) The abstract of Bernard Capen's will, dated October 9, 1638, proved November, 1652, is found in N. E. History and Gen. Register, V, page 240. No mention is made in the will of his daughter Susanna.

Rev. John White was the Rector of Holy Trinity at Dorchester, England, at the time of the marriage of William Rockwell and Susan Capen in 1624. (See note C., page 35, of Dr. Thaddeus M. Harris' Memorial Sermon at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1830.)

In the spring of 1637, William Rockwell and Susanna his wife, removed with their children to Windsor, Connecticut. He died, at Windsor, May 15, 1640 (aged 49). Five years after, on May 29, 1645, Susanna Rockwell was remarried, to Matthew Grant. She died as stated by the Grant record, November 14, 1666, aged 64. Matthew Grant died, December 16, 1681, aged 80. Matthew Grant was one of the original settlers at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and removed to Windsor in 1635 or 6. He was born on Tuesday, October 27, 1601, in England. He was Recorder at Windsor. He was the first Grant ancestor of Gen. U. S. Grant in America. Susan Capen Rockwell Grant is also an ancestress of Gen. U. S. Grant in America. (See note on page 57, of the Rockwell Family in America, Boston 1873. Also see Ibid. for Dr. D. Williams Patterson's Notes, etc., page 190, and Grant Genealogy in History of Windsor, Hartford, 1892. For a sketch of Matthew Grant, see N. E. History and Gen. Register, Volume 21, page 174.)

General U. S. Grant in his Personal Memoirs, Volume 1, page 18 (Charles L. Webster & Co. 1885) writes,

"I am of the eighth generation from Matthew Grant. Matthew Grant's first wife died a few years after their settlement in Windsor, and he soon after married the widow Rockwell, who, with her first husband, had been fellow passengers with him and his first wife, on the ship Mary and John, from Dorchester, England, in 1630. Mrs. Rockwell had several children by her first marriage, and others by her

second. By intermarriage two or three generations later, I am descended from both the wives of Matthew Grant."

The descendants of the old Windsor families are indebted for much information of genealogical interest to Matthew Grant. His records have preserved much of value. The Rockwell family are especially his debtors.

At the time of Susan (Capen) Rockwell's second marriage, to Matthew Grant (1645), her daughter Joan had been married more then two years to Jeffrey Baker. Her son John was nearly eighteen. Her son Samuel (our ancestor) was fourteen, Ruth was twelve, and Sarah was not quite seven. Six years after the mother's second marriage John married, in 1651. Ruth married in 1652 at nineteen. Sarah married in 1658 at nineteen. Samuel did not marry until 1660. Ruth married Christopher Huntington and Sarah married Walter Gaylord. The Grants' married life covered a period of twenty-one years. Matthew Grant survived her fifteen years.

"Few men indeed, filled so large a place in the early history of "Windsor or filled it so well, as honest Matthew Grant." (History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 86.)

Second Generation

Mary Norton of Saybrook, daughter of Thomas and Grace (Wells) Norton, of Guilford, Connecticut, married Samuel Rockwell, April 7, 1660. (Windsor Record says the marriage was in 1658.)

Savage Gen. Dict. III., page 293, refers to Thomas Norton her father as follows:

"Thomas (Guilford) one of the signers of the first compact, 1 June, 1639, d. 1648 bef. mid. life, leav. w. Grace, s. Thomas and John; ds. Ann; Grace, Mary; and Abigail, wh. m. 1667, Ananias Trians; Ann. m. John Warner at Hartford; Grace m. 2 April 1651, William Seward and Mary m. 7 April 1660, Samuel Rockwell of Windsor."

"From the time of the Norman conquest to the arrival of Thomas Norton in Guilford, Connecticut, there were fourteen generations of his ancestors in England." Sketch of Henry Norton of Goshen, Connecticut, in History of Litchfield County, Connecticut, page 354

(Philadelphia, J. W. Lewis & Co., 1881), where it is also stated that the Nortons trace their "ancestry back to the Lord of Norville, who came over into England from France with William the Conqueror in the year 1260, and he was his constable."

Third Generation

Elizabeth Drake, born November 2, 1675, married Joseph Rockwell in 1694. She was the daughter of Job and Elizabeth (Alvord) Drake. On her mother's side she was a granddaughter of Benedictus Alvord, a sergeant, under Capt. John Mason, in the Pequot Fight at Fort Mystic in 1637. (See History of Windsor, Volume 1, Index, Volume 2, pages 35 and 179, Family 5.)

The Connecticut settlement "was in a frightfully exposed position. Isolated, with no more than two hundred and fifty men capable of bearing arms, it lay within reach of as many as five thousand fighting barbarians; one thousand of them, two days march to the eastward, Pequots, most warlike of all." (See Makers of America — John Winthrop — Twichell page 170.)

Thirty men were levied in Windsor (History of Windsor, Volume 1, pages 67 and 68.) Windsor also was to furnish 6 suits of Armour, 60 bushels of corn, 50 pieces of pork, 30 pounds of rice and 4 cheeses. The corn was to be ground and one half baked in biscuits. The expedition had a hogshead of beer, some strong water and sack. Capt. John Mason of Windsor, led the expedition and the decisive battle was fought May 26, 1637.*

"A large grant of land was also given to each soldier, and, to this day, the memory of an ancestor in the Pequot fight is an honorable heirloom in every Connecticut family."

Elizabeth Drake's maternal grandmother was Joan Newton, daughter of Roger Newton. (History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 565. Family 4, Joseph Phelps, whose wife was Joan's sister.)

Mr. Wareham preached a sermon, November 17, 1640, "at the betrothing of Benedictus Alvord and Abraham Randall" from the text Eph. VI., 2. "Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil." The preacher improved

*"The extermination of the Pequots was dictated by the imperious instinct of self-preservation."

the theme "for teaching the betrothed lovers that marriage is a warfaring condition," and "for reproof to those who think nothing is needed for marriage but the consent of the parent." Ibid. Preface, Volume 1, page 11.

On her father's side Elizabeth Drake was a great-granddaughter of John Drake, who was one of the Council of Plymouth, and a member of the Company established by King James in 1606, for settling New England. For a description of this grant of King James in 1606 to the duke of Lenox, and others "in free and common soccage," and its scope, see "The History of Land Titles in Massachusetts," by James Sullivan, Attorney General. Printed at Boston by I. Thomas and E. T. Andrews for the Author, August 1801. (R. C. R. has it.) John Drake came to Boston in 1630 (probably in the Winthrop fleet), and was at Windsor as early as 1639. (See Heman H. Barbour's Genealogy, Published as an appendix in 1864, to his pamphlet of eighty-four pages entitled "My Wife and Mother," Hartford, Press of Wiley, Waterman & Eaton, 1885, pages 64 and 66.) From the above pamphlet we find the year 1694 given as the date of the marriage of Joseph Rockwell and Elizabeth Drake.*

John Drake was killed in an accident at Windsor, August 17, 1659. His widow, Elizabeth (Rogers) Drake, said to be in her one hundredth year, died October 7, 1681. (Rockwell Family in America, Dr. Patterson's Notes, page 192.) (See History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 177-8, where a summary of the line of the ancestry in England of the Windsor, Connecticut, Drakes is given, reaching back eight generations to 1360, with the Drake family coat of arms.)

Fourth Generation

Hannah Huntington was born in Norwich, Connecticut, March 25, 1693-4, and died January 18, 1761, aged 67. She married Joseph Rockwell in 1714.

*The Charter in the 18th year of King James' reign (November 3, 1620) mentions John Drake's name. (See The Great Patent of New England Charter of Council of Plymouth, in the Compact, Charter and Laws of the Colony of New Plymouth, etc., Boston, 1836.) The charter of King James, I, 1606 is referred to in Barry's History of Massachusetts, First Period, Boston 1855, and in John Fiske's History of United States for Schools.

She was the daughter of John and Abigail (Lathrop) Huntington, and granddaughter of Christopher, son of Simon and Ruth (Rockwell) Huntington, and so a great-granddaughter of William Rockwell of Dorchester of 1630. Her husband was of course a great-grandson of William Rockwell of Dorchester, 1630. Her grandmother was Ruth Rockwell, the daughter of William Rockwell, while her husband's grandfather was Samuel the son of William Rockwell.

Her mother, whose maiden name was Abigail Lathrop, was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Scudder) Lathrop of Barnstable, Massachusetts (where they were married in 1644), and a granddaughter of Rev. John Lathrop, who before he came to America, was imprisoned two years in England for non-conformity. He was the second pastor of the first independent or Congregational Church in England. (Ministry of Taunton, Boston 1853, (Emery) Volume 1, page 23.)

Rev. John Lathrop.

Rev. John Lathrop was born in Elton, East Riding, Yorkshire, son of Thomas of Cherry Burton, and grandson of John Lowthorpe, of Lowthorpe, Yorkshire; he first settled in Egerton in Kent, and afterwards succeeded Henry Jacob as pastor of the Southwark Church in London. He came over in the "Griffen" in 1634. He was settled at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1635, and at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1639, and died November 8, 1653. He was a graduate of Oxford. (Volume 8, Edwards Amer. Quar. Regr., Boston, 1836, pages 148 and 158.) He was admitted freeman and took the oath at the General Court at Plymouth, June 7, 1637. (Plymouth Colony Records, Volume 1, page 60, 52 and 72. Ancient Land Marks of Plymouth, page 175 of Part 2. Barber's History, Colony of Massachusetts, page 35, quoting from the *Boston Recorder* of January 26, 1838. Grant Genealogy in History of Windsor, page 306. Land Marks of Plymouth, page 176. Rockwell Family in America, page 47, and see Lo-lathrup Family, by Rev. E. B. Huntington, Ridgefield, Connecticut, 1884.)

His "Scituate and Barnstable Church Records" are published in N. E. History and Gen. Register. References:—April 1855, page 181, page 279-287, January 1856, page 37-43.

By the deed of partition of the heirs of Joseph Rockwell, about

two years after his death (8th Book of Windsor Town Records of Lands, page 135-6), his widow had certain household goods and furniture, one red heifer, the use and improvement of the north half of the house where she now dwells, and half of the cellar, also the northwest room of the dwelling-house where the said Joseph Rockwell (her son) now dwells, and the use of the cellar in that house, etc., during the continuance of her widowhood. The original deed of partition duly signed is in the possession of the family, and it dated June 14, 1748. For a copy of the Deed of Partition see 4th Generation Fathers.

Mr. E. V. Huntington, tutor at Williams College in 1898, and afterward instructor and Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Harvard University, gives me the following reference:

A Genealogical Memoir of the Huntington Family in this Country, Embracing All the known Descendants of Simon & Margaret Huntington, Who have retained the Family Name and The first Generation of the Descendants of other Names by Rev. E. B. Huntington, A. M., Stanford, Connecticut, published by the author, 1863.*

Fifth Generation

Hepsibah Pratt was born at East Hartford in 1732, and died at Colebrook in 1814, aged 82. She was the daughter of Johnathan and Mary (Benton) Pratt, granddaughter of John and Hepsibah (Wyatt) Pratt, and great-granddaughter of John and Elizabeth Pratt, one of the original members of Mr. Hooker's Cambridge, Massachusetts, Church, and an early settler of Hartford, where he died July 15, 1655 (Hartford First Church Catalogue, page 11), leaving a widow Elizabeth and sons John and Daniel. For sketch of John Pratt, the early settler, see Heman H. Barbour's Genealogy, page 25 (full

*Simon Huntington is the first ancestor we can trace. Not much known about him. He was born in England and married Margaret Barrett of Norwich, England. He died on the voyage, of small pox, in 1633. Hannah, daughter of John and Abigail, born on March 25, 1693-94. The Huntington book says Hannah married John Huit, in Lebanon, April 4, 1725, but qualifies the statement with the remark "Such a marriage is on record there, and this I suppose to be the Hannah named."

The Rockwell book says Hannah married Joseph Rockwell. (1714.)

—E. V. Huntington

See "Stiles's Ancient Windsor" for an account of the Huntington family in England.

reference under third generation), and reference to Pratt Genealogy below.

For a sketch of Hepsibah (Pratt) Rockwell see Appendix to the funeral sermon of Martin Rockwell (her son), December 11, 1851.

Miss Mary Hinsdale of Winsted, Connecticut, had a portrait of Hepsibah Pratt.

Hepsibah (Pratt) Rockwell married Samuel Rockwell in 1757. She was one of the original members of the Colebrook, Connecticut, Congregational Church upon its organization in 1795.

The following minutes are taken from "The Ancestry and Decendants of John Pratt of Hartford, Connecticut," by Charles B. Whittlesey, Hartford Press. The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company 1900.

The Pratt family has figured prominently in English history from the twelfth century. The *first* ancestor in our line definitely established is Thomas Pratt of Baldock, Hertfordshire, England. His will recorded in the ancient registry of wills in the County of Hertford was made February 5, 1538 or 9. His will was sealed with the arms of the Pratts of Baldock, a fesse dancette in chief, two lions rampant.

Second. The second in descent was Andrew Pratt. The *third* in descent was William Pratt of Baldock, Hertfordshire, England, baptised in October 1562. His will is found in the Doctors' Commons, dated 1629 at Stevenange, Hertfordshire, where he was rector for thirty years. (See the History of the County of Hertford, England, by Robert Clutterbuck, Volume 2, page 443, for William Pratt's memorial, "At length the course of his life being run and his age becoming burdensome he emigrated to the Celestial country in the year of salvation 1629, aged 67.") The rectory of Stevenange lies in the diocese of Lincoln, the Archdeaconry of Huntington and Deanery of Hitchin where the baptisms of his children are recorded.

The *fourth* in the line of descent was John Pratt son of Rev. William Pratt, baptised November 9, 1620, at Stevenange, Hertfordshire, England. He was our first Pratt ancestor in this country. On April 7, 1634, he was granted two acres of land at Newton (Cambridge), Massachusetts. (See Paige's History of Cambridge, Massachusetts, page 20.) He was there in 1633, and in 1635 he owned a house on the northerly side of Mount Auburn Street (Hinman page 628) (Paige's

History, page 32). Was made freeman May 14, 1634 (Records Massachusetts, page 369). (See also Proprietor's Records of the Lands and Homes of Newton, page 652). On May 31, 1636, he went with Rev. Thomas Hooker's party to Hartford, Connecticut. His name appears on the town records at Hartford. (For references see Pratt Genealogy, pages 10-12.) His will dated October 14, 1654, can be found (said to be the original will) in the Halls of Record, Hartford, Connecticut. He died at Hartford, July 15, 1655.

For the second marriage of his son John to Hepsibah Wyatt, daughter of John Wyatt, see Farmington Town Records, Volume 10, 11-12.

Jonathan Pratt, father of Hepsibah Pratt (who was married to Samuel Rockwell of the fifth generation), was born in Hartford, October 6, 1683. (See Hartford First Church Catalogue, page 163.) His second wife was Mary, daughter of Andrew Benton. His will was probated January 6, 1756. He died December 6, 1755. His wife Mary died February 8, 1781, aged 91. Both were buried at East Hartford. They lived on the west side of Main Street, East Hartford, Connecticut, north of the old meeting house.

Sixth Generation

Rebecca Beebe was born August 18, 1772, died February 4, 1853. She married Reuben Rockwell of Colebrook, in 1804. Her portrait is at Pittsfield.

She was the daughter of Col. Bezaleel Beebe of Litchfield, Connecticut (born in Litchfield, April 28, 1741, died May 28, 1824, aged 83), a soldier and officer in the French and Indian Wars (1758), and a gallant officer of the Revolution. (Hollister's History of Connecticut, Volume 2, Appendix, page 627, New Haven, 1855.)

His presence in Major Rogers' celebrated Corps of Rangers in one of the "forest fights" is noted in Ibid. pages 87, 289, 383-4-5. On page 395, under the year 1781, occurs this passage:—

"Early this year, an efficient guard was established, extending "along the entire range of our sea-board, which was placed under the "chief command of Colonel Beebe, of Litchfield, who was regarded as "one of the bravest and most excellent officers in Connecticut line of "the Continental Army." (See also Collection, Connecticut in the Revolution, Royal R. Hinman, Hartford 1842.)

"There were the six hundred New England rangers, dressed like "woodmen, armed with a firelock and a hatchet; under their right arm "a powder horn; a leather bag for bullets at their waist; and to each "officer a pocket compass as a guide in the forests." (Volume 1, History of Windsor, page 254, quoting from Bancroft, Volume 4, 299.)

From "The Knickerbocker," August, 1845. "The New Hampshire Ranger," a poetical writing of Francis Parkman. The headnote is as follows:—

"In the Old French War, a body of Rangers were employed on "scouting expeditions around Lake George, between the hostile "military posts of Ticonderoga and Fort William Henry. Their most "celebrated leader, Major Rogers, with a large part of the men, were "from New Hampshire. The service they were engaged in was of the "most severe and dangerous kind. In parties varying from two or "three to a hundred or more, they scoured the woods at all seasons, to "seize stragglers, intercept convoys, and encounter the parties of "Canadians and Indians that the French were constantly sending out "to annoy the English; and whom, unless there was a great disparity "of force, the Rangers almost always defeated and beat back to "Canada."

"The Soldiers of the Wilderness."

This poetical writing is inserted at the end of the volumes, "A life of Francis Parkman by Charles Haight Farnham." (Boston, L. B. & Co., 1901.)

From Smith's History of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, First Volume, page 116, we quote the following: "Into this corps (Major Robert "Rogers') the strictest care was taken to admit none but men of the "hardiest constitution, accustomed to hunt and travel in the woods, "and in whose courage and fidelity the utmost confidence could be "placed. Among the officers were John Stark and Israel Putnam, "with others of the same character, and a rank and file of similar "material; who, together, made up the most splendid Corps of Rangers "known in history.

"Besides their arms, their only accoutrements were a tin cup and "a single blanket for each man; their simple rations a little parched "corn pounded to a coarse meal.

"Singly, or in parties, they lay down to rest wherever inclination

"and opportunity found them, with no shelter but their blankets. "Their strength was sustained, and their unpampered appetites sat- "isfied, with a little corn stirred in their cups with water dipped from "the wayside brook or spring; although they did not forbear to forage "for choicer viands when circumstances favored, nor disdain the game "with which the forest abounded, when prudence did not forbid the "noise necessary for its capture, or the smoke which would arise in "cooking it."

"Throughout the war, the Rangers performed the most perilous "services; and their exploits were as important to the expeditionary "forces as they were dashing in their gallantry and thrilling in their "hairbreadth adventures. The fate of Braddock had taught the "British commanders a lesson not easily forgotten; and the Rangers, in "every battle of the armies to which they were attached, were placed "in the van. In all marches, they piloted the way, and, scouting along "the edges of the columns, rendered surprise or ambuscade impossible. "Always on the alert, they patrolled the forests in all directions; "making prisoners of unwary enemies, skirmishing with exposed "outposts, rescuing captured friends, and giving warning to those "in danger, until they surpassed the red man in his own craft, and "became the terror of Frenchman and hostile Indian. For the dangers "and privations inseparable from such a life, the Rangers found com- "pensation, not in the slight superiority of their pay to that of the "soldiers of the line, but amply in the wild and adventurous life which "they led, and in the privileges and exemption from military routine "which their corps enjoyed, although held to the severest discipline "in their own line of duty."

There is on file in the Secretary of State's office in Hartford, the only list extant of Litchfield men in the French War, 1755-63. This is "A Pay-Roll for Capt. Archibald McNeile's Company in the second Regiment of Connecticut Forces for the year 1762." Bezaleel Beebe's name appears among the Sergeants. He is said to have enlisted when he was seventeen, which would have been in 1758.*

*See Connecticut History Society Collections Volume 10. French and Indian War Rolls 1758-1762 Volume 2, Hartford, Published by the Society 1905 (R. C. R. has a copy), for Pay Roll of 9th Company 2nd Regt. of Connecticut forces for the year 1762, Archibald McNeil Captain (of New Haven) (Colonial Records). There

From April 1775, except when prisoner at New York, he practically served in the war of the Revolution until 1781. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel (equivalent to Colonel. See note below), and when commander of the coast guard in 1780, had the duties and pay of a Brigadier General.*

Colonel Bezaleel Beebe's Revolutionary Record

The following is from the "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution," April 1775 to December 1783, by F. B. Heitman, Washington, D. C., 1893:—

"Beebe, Bezaleel (Connecticut), 1st Lieutenant, 1st Connecticut, "1st May to 1st December 1775, Captain of Bradley's Connecticut "State Regiment—June 1776; taken prisoner at Fort Washington "16th November, 1776; exchanged — July 1777; served subsequently "as Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel Connecticut Militia "(Died 29th May 1824)."

The following is from the Colonial and Public Records of Connecticut, as the references show:—

Bezaleel Beebe, apptd 1st Lieut of 4th Co. of 1st Regt. by Assembly of Connecticut, April 1775.

(Colonial Records, Volume XIV, Hartford, 1887, page 423.)

App't May 1776 "Lieut. of first Company or train band in the "town of Litchfield in the 17th Regt. in this Colony. May 1776. "App't Capt. of a Company in a regiment to be raised for the defence "of this and the adjoining Colonies."

(Colonial Records, Volume XV, pages 340 and 302.)

From Public Records of Connecticut (Hoadly) Hartford 1894, appointed Major of Regiment to serve in Rhode Island, etc., for thirty-one days (page 399); appointed Captain "in the 8 Battalions" October 1776 (page 14); appointed Recruiting Officer 6th Brigade Militia at Litchfield, September 24, 1777 (page 400); see page 257 for his name in a list of captive officers who had asked the Assembly for

the date of Bezaleel Beebe's enlistment is set down as March 15 and of his discharge as of December 3.

*Ibid. page 229: "The rank of Colonel was discontinued in 1779, and that of ,'Lieutenant Colonel Commandant conferred on all regimental commanders ap- "pointed thereafter."

relief, etc., Appointed Major (Aug. 1777) "of the battalion now to be raised." Appointed "Major of one of the six battalions now to be "raised for the defence of this and the United States." (Pages 376 and 542.)

For an interesting memorial: See page 338 of Public Records of the State of Connecticut, Hartford 1895. From Public Records of State of Connecticut, 1895. Appointed in the 6th Brigade at Litchfield (June 1779) "to enlist men into the continental army during the "war," page 354.

Colonel Beebe ordered April 1780, to send forward men to the post at Horseneck (as fast as they could enlist), page 542.

Appointed Major in 17th Regiment, page 417, October 1779. Appointed Lieutenant Colonel 2nd Regiment, January 1780, in one "of the two Regiments now ordered to be raised," page 459.

Appointed Lieutenant Colonel 17th Regiment, January 1780, page 471.

From "The Record of Service of Connecticut men in the War of the Revolution, War of 1812 and Mexican War" compiled by authority of the General Assembly, Hartford, 1889, it appears that Bezaleel Beebe (pages 40, 414, 422, 438, 615, and 616, pages 89 and 621 evidently refer to another man) was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant of 4th Company of 1st Regiment (General Wooster's) 1775 on May 1, and completed his service December 1775. (See brief account of the Regiment's service, page 39.)

That he was commissioned Captain in Bradley's Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, in 1776 (probably June 10). (See brief account of the Regiment's service, page 414. This is when he was captured at Fort Washington. That he was Lieutenant Colonel of the 17th Regiment (General Militia Organization of Connecticut, 1775-83), having served as Captain, been promoted Major, October '79; and promoted Lieutenant Colonel January '80; resigning in '83, page 438.

That he was Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of one of the two State Regiments composed of detachments of Militia raised in the spring of '80 for service along the Western coast (pages 615 and 166).

For a sketch of Colonel Beebe see Litchfield Biography, Kilbourne, New York, 1851, page 126; also, Sketches and Chronicles

of the Town of Litchfield, Connecticut, Kilbourne, Hartford, 1859, page 145.*

For the history of the company of thirty-six picked men of which Bezaleel Beebe was captain, see Kilbourne's Sketches and Chronicles of the Town of Litchfield, page 98-101. These were the men confined as prisoners in the "Sugar House," etc.†

The address of Hon. George C. Woodruff at the Centennial Celebration at Litchfield, Connecticut, July 4, 1876, is a model of its kind. It presents the town's history in brief review, including the Revolutionary period, and is well worth reading. The address speaks of Colonel Beebe and is interesting particularly to the descendants of John Marsh. I should like to quote it here entire, but I must refer you instead to the pamphlet of forty-four pages as printed at Hartford, Press of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard, Company 1876.

Mr. Woodruff's quotation, from Mr. Hollister's history, of the prayer of Rev. Judah Champion is well worth quoting, as disclosing the earnestness of conviction of our Revolutionary sires.

"When the whole country was in a state of alarm at the intel-
"ligence that Lord Cornwallis, with a large fleet and armaments, was
"approaching the American coast, Colonel Tallmadge happened to
"pass through Litchfield with a regiment of cavalry. While there he
"attended public worship with his troops on Sunday, at the old meet-
"inghouse on the village green. The occasion was deeply interesting
"and exciting. The Rev. Judah Champion then the settled minister
"of the place — a man of great eloquence, and of a high order of
"intellectual endowment, in view of the alarming crisis, thus invoked
"the sanction of Heaven.

'Oh Lord! we view with terror the approach of the enemies
'of thy holy religion. Wilt thou send storm and tempest, to toss

*The History of Litchfield, page 147 says, "Several of his (Colonel Beebe's) revolutionary letters, to Governor Trumbull, General Silliman, etc., are preserved among the 'Trumbull Papers' in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston."

See sketch in History of Litchfield County, Connecticut, under town of Litchfield, page 124, Philadelphia 1881.

†I think none of Captain Beebe's Company were confined in the prison ship. The column marking the tomb of the Prison ship martyrs was dedicated in Fort Green Park, Brooklyn, November 14, 1908. (See N. Y. Tribune, Sunday, November 8, 1908.)

'them upon the sea, and to overwhelm them upon the mighty 'deep, or to scatter them to the uttermost parts of the earth. But, 'peradventure, should any escape thy vengeance, collect them 'together again, O Lord, as in the hollow of thy hand, and let 'thy lightnings play upon them.

'We beseech thee, moreover, that thou do gird up the loins 'of these they servants who are going forth to fight thy battles. 'Make them strong men that "one shall chase a thousand, and two 'shall put ten thousand to flight." Hold before them the shield 'with which thou was wont in the old time to protect thy chosen 'people. Give them swift feet, that they may pursue their ene- 'mies, and swords terrible as thy destroying Angel, that they may 'cleave them down when they have overtaken them. Preserve 'these servants of thine, Almighty God, and bring them once more 'to their homes and friends, if thou canst do it consistently with 'thine high purposes. If, on the other hand, thou hast decreed 'that they shall die in battle, let thy spirit be present with them, 'and breathe upon them, that they may go up as a sweet sacrifice 'into the courts of thy temple, where are habitations prepared for 'them from the foundations of the world.'"

The Beebe Ancestry

1. John Beebe of Broughton, Northamptonshire, England.

2. James Beebe b. 1641, the youngest son (said to be a son of John 1650, who d. on voyage from England, May 15, 1650). M. 1. Mary Boltwood dau. Robert Boltwood (at Hadley) Oct. 24, 1667. She d. Aug. 19, 1676. He then removed to Conn. & m. as a second wife Dec. 19, 1679, Sarah Benedict, dau. of Thomas Benedict of Norwalk, Conn. Children by first wife, Mary b. Aug. 18, 1668; James b. Dec. 9, 1669, d. Jan. 3, 1670; Rebecca, b. Dec. 8, 1670; Samuel b. June 26, 1672, Mary b. 1675.*

*Robert Boltwood, first named in Connecticut records in 1648, freeman, May 20, 1658. Probably resided in east part of Wethersfield, Connecticut, now Glastonbury, before he came to Hadley, as one of the first settlers — made freeman in Massachusetts, March 26, 1661, and died April 6, 1684; M. Mary, who d. May 14, 1687. Children, Samuel; Sarah, m. May 1, 1666, Isaac Warner of Hatfield; m. (2) Dec. 30, 1696, Dea. John Loomis of Windsor; Lydia m. April 2, 1674, John Warner of Spfd., and d. Jan 26, 1683; Martha, m. April 1, 1674, Daniel Warner, of Hatfield, and

3. Samuel Beebe, b. Hadley, Mass., June 26, 1672. He removed with his father early to New Milford, Conn., before 1678; there he was a member of the First Church. He was among the early settlers of Litchfield, Conn. (1720-1721), coming from New Milford, Fairfield County, Conn. (See History of Litchfield, page 38. He d. bet. 1728-1734.) He m. Hannah . Their children were Mary, b. Sept. 25, 1699; Samuel, b. Nov. 13, 1701 — removed to Sheffield, Mass.; James, b. Aug. 7, 1704; d. at Canaan, Jan. 17, 1787; John, b. March 1, 1705-6; d. at Canaan, Nov. 22, 1776; Sarah, b. Feb. 22, 1712-13; Ebenezer, b. Jan. 8. 1715-16; Hannah b, d. Dec. 14, 1714.

(See a "Genealogical Register of the inhabitants of the town of Litchfield, Connecticut. From the settlement of the town A. D. 1720 to the year 1800 * * * collected from the records of said town — probate record of wills, Distributions etc., and from other sources —" by George Woodruff 1845 — Hartford Press. The Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co. 1900.) (R. C. R. has it.)

4. Ebenezer Beebe (the sixth child of Samuel & Hannah Beebe) was b. Jan. 8, 1715-16 in New Milford. Came to Litchfield with his father from Fairfield County to a location near the north shore of Bantam Lake. M. (1) Rebecca Webster, Feb. 28, 1735-6; she d. July 15, 1736. An infant b. July 8, 1736, d. July 21, 1736. M. (2) Bethiah Osborn July 12, 1739. The children of the second marriage were Rebecca; Bezaleel b. Apr. 28, 1741; d. May 28, 1824; Ebenezer, b. Sept. 4, 1743.

Ebenezer Beebe died April 1, 1744, leaving a widow Bethiah and three children, Rebecca a little over four and two sons, Bezaleel and Ebenezer, the youngest about seven months. His widow m. (2) Cornelius Peck, Feb. 5, 1748-9. Cornelius Peck was son of Paul Peck, 3d, who came to Litchfield, son of Paul Peck, Jr., son of Deacon Paul Peck of Hartford, 1639.

5. Bezaleel Beebe, b. Apr. 28, 1741; d. May 28, 1824, aged 83. M. July 11, 1764, Elizabeth dau. John Marsh, Jr., who was b. Oct. 1712 (m. Sarah, d. Dec. 27, 1780, and was a son of Capt. John Marsh). (See Marsh descent below.)

d. Sept. 22, 1710; Mary m. Oct. 24, 1667, James Beebe and d. Aug. 19, 1676. (History of Hadley, Judd. 1905.)

The children of Bezaleel and Elizabeth Marsh Beebe were:—
Sarah, b. May 10th, 1765; d. unmarried Feb. 1, 1800.
Elizabeth, b. Sept. 21, 1768; m. Joshua Garrit.
Rebecca, b. Aug. 18, 1772; m. Reuben Rockwell.
Ebenezer, b. Oct. 27, 1774; m. Catherine Knox.
James, b. Feb. 21, 1779; m. Abby McEwen.
William, b. March 24, 1782; m. Clarissa Sanford, Jan. 17, 1808.

6. Rebecca Beebe b. Aug. 18, 1772, d. Feb. 5, 1853; m. Reuben Rockwell of Colebrook in 1804. (See History of Litchfield County, Connecticut, Phil. 1881, page 166.)

Bethiah Osborn's father was Benjamin Osborn from East Hampton, L. I. He d. July 26, 1762 aged 70; m. Elizabeth.

The children of Benjamin Osborn and Elizabeth, his wife were the following:—
Benjamin, Jr.
Samuel
John, b. m. Lois Peck.
Bethiah, b. m. Ebenezer Beebe.
Sylvanus, (Rev.) b. resided in Kent, Conn.

In "Universities and Their Sons," Boston 1899, Volume 3, page 36 (Sketch of Prof. Wm. Beebe of Yale) it is stated that Professor Beebe is in the 8th generation from John Beebe who coming from England in 1630 accompanied by his seven children, died at sea. Col. Bezaleel Beebe was Professor Beebe's great-grandfather.

The Ancestry of Bethiah Osborn

Bethiah Osborn was the second wife of Ebenezer Beebe, and the mother of Col. Bezaleel Beebe. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Osborn. She was a sister of Capt. John Osborn of Litchfield, Connecticut. She was born October 17, 1722, at East Hampton, L. I., and when thirteen years of age came to Litchfield with her father. He was Benjamin Osborn, born in New Haven. Her paternal grandfather was Benjamin Osborn, who married Abigail Talmage. Her great-grandfather was Benjamin Osborn, who came from England. She married Ebenezer Beebe when she was seventeen, on July 12, 1739. She married, second, Cornelius Peck, January 25, 1749, when she was 27. He died October 1, 1801, aged 88. See her

letter of February 13, 1805, when she was 83. For names of her four brothers see "A Genealogical Register of Litchfield," by George C. Woodruff, Hartford Press, 1900.

Letter of Grandmother Peck (Bethiah Osborn)

"Northfield, February 13, 1805.

"I have a desire to leave some memorials of the great goodness "and loving kindness of the Lord to me, and raise a few Ebenezers to "the praise and glory of His name.

'Should I attempt a long detail,
'My speech would faint, my numbers fail.'

"I was born at Easthampton on Long Island in the year 1722, "Oct. 17, of very pious parents, Benjamin Osborn and Elizabeth his "wife, who descended from very religious and pious parents. My "father was born at New Haven in Conn. His grandfather came from "Old England; his name was Benjamin Osborn, as was his father's. "His mother before their marriage was Abigail Talmage, who was "eminent for piety. My mother was born at Cambridge near Boston; "her father's name was Joseph Hicks. He was of a very generous and "amiable spirit, and of disinterested and fervent piety. His parents "came from England in a ship with the famous and pious Mr. Thomas "Shepard from Cambridge, England, and settled at Cambridge in "New England, namely Zachariah Hicks, and Elizabeth, her maiden "name was Elizabeth Searls. My grandmother Hicks was Bethiah "Green before she was married, and her parents came from England "in the before-mentioned ship, whose names were Edward (John) "Green and Ruth his wife, (daughter of Edward Mitchelson) with her "parents whose family name was Mitchian (Mitchelson).

"Here I would acknowledge the goodness and grace of God to "my ancestors. I esteem a greater blessing to descend from religious "parentage than from the greatest monarch, though I am sensible "grace does not come by lineal descent, yet the good examples, pre- "cepts and prayers of good persons are of great value, and I received "from my immediate parents all this advantage, and while very young "I trust the much greater blessing of God, even the strivings of the "Holy Spirit, and was often under very serious impressions of mind.

"But when my father removed from Easthampton to Litchfield, when "I was about thirteen years of age, I found new objects and friends to "take off my attention, and was still more diverted from the all- "important concerns of Eternity by joining with young people in "their collections and diversions that have often been called innocent, "but I found them to be unfriendly to all that is serious and religious. "But I still thought it necessary to have religion and at times felt "uneasy with my present state, but, Felix-like, put off for a more "convenient time, and lived without enjoying that heartfelt joy and "comfort that arises from being reconciled in heart to the holy Chris- "tian law and government of the God who constantly preserves us and "in whose service is the greatest satisfaction. Oh, the folly of sinners "for foresaking the one thing needful!

'Religion should our thoughts engage,
'Amidst our youthful bloom,
"Twill fit us for declining age
'And for the awful tomb.
'More needful this than glittering wealth,
'Or aught the world bestows,
'Not reputation, friends or health
'Can give us such repose.'

"But I continued destitute of this pearl of great price, and in the "17th year of my age, with the entire approbation of my parents, was "married to Ebenezer Beebe of this town, to our mutual satisfaction, July 12th, 1739.

'Blinded in youth by Satan's arts,
'The world to our unpracticed hearts
'A flattering prospect shows,
'Our fancy forms a thousand schemes
'Of gay delights and golden dreams
'And undisturbed repose.'

"But he that has led me in a right way, and as I trust, through "rich free grace will finally bring me to a city of habitation, had ap- "pointed that the happiness and felicity that I now enjoy should in a "few years be disconcerted, and even now I found a wanting and an "aching void that the world could not fill, for I was destitute of the "righteousness the gospel requires, and went about to establish a self- "righteousness. I made a religious profession, and with my husband "joined the church, though now I think I had then no right to church

"privileges as a member, for I now believe that a person must first "have vital religion before they can consistently or acceptably make a "profession of it, and this I am sensible I was then destitute of. But "God, who is rich in mercy, would not suffer me thus to rest in a bare "profession. My trouble still increased. I felt a wounded spirit, but "at length I found I could do nothing myself, and was, I trust, by the "sovereign power and grace of the Holy Spirit, brought to renounce my "self-dependence and to accept of Jesus Christ as the Lord our right-"eousness by these words, 'Ye will not come unto me that ye might "have life.' They were set home with power on my mind, and I was "brought to look on Him whom I had pierced by my sins and more-"over I was smitten in sorrow and contrition for sin, and I trust found "the efficacy of these (words): 'I have loved thee with an everlasting "love, therefore with loving kindness will I draw thee.' "These words "were very comfortable, 'Your sins & iniquities will I remember no "more.' "These exercises of mind were when I was in my 19th year. "Thus I continued for a while rejoicing in God as the rock of my "salvation, with one precious and comforting text of Scripture after "another, but at length was afraid it was after all a delusion and from "the adversary of souls, but was after a sore & distressing conflict "comforted with this text, 'Truly God is good to Israel, even to such "as are of a clean heart.' "But I was afraid I wanted that, but these "words came with abundant power and sweetness upon my mind, "'What God hath cleansed that call not thou common or unclean.' "Thus I found my captivity turned as the streams in the South, and "went on comfortable in my mind, enjoying the satisfaction of these "words, 'Lord, lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon me. "Thou hast put gladness in my heart more than the time when their "corn and their wine increased.'

"Thus did the Lord prepare and warn me for a very severe and "heavy trial that He brought upon me in his holy providence in the "removal of a kind and affectionate husband by death, April 1st, in "the 22d year of his age. I was left with three small children. The "stroke was heavy, and I may adopt the words of the Psalmist, 'Un-"less thy law had been my delight, I had perished in my affliction.' "As for my husband, he felt a very comfortable hope that he was "interested in the all-sufficient merits and righteousness of the Blessed

"Redeemer, and often cried out, 'Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly,' "and when he was a breathless corpse before me these words were "alleviating to me, 'Those that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him,' "and at the same time was taught submission to the Divine will by "these words, 'Be still, and know that I am God.' "Thus did I find "that promise made good, 'I will be with thee in trouble.' "Before I "felt the weight of my affliction, when my family and husband were "well and no threatening danger was visible, these words were very "powerfully impressed on my mind, 'Cast all your care upon the Lord, "for He careth for you, and despise not the chastening of the Lord, "nor faint when thou are rebuked of him,' and I may say, 'The Lord is "very pitiful, and of great kindness,' and I know, 'Oh, Lord, thy judg- "ments are right in that in faithfulness Thou hast afflicted me.'

"But to return to my children. They were deprived of the kind- "ness, good instruction and example of an effectionate father, and I "found the entire care devolved upon me, which was truly great. My "oldest child was a daughter of a very tender and delicate constitu- "tion. She was little more than four years old. My other children "were sons. They were both healthy when their father died. The "youngest was about 7 months old. Here would I acknowledge the "goodness of the Lord in my outward circumstances respecting my "husband's property. Though it was not affluent, yet it was com- "fortable and sufficient for the support of myself and children and was "not involved in debt, which rendered the settlement of the estate, "which as executor chiefly devolved upon me, much easier, and my "honored parents kindly took me and my children home to their "house. But I found greater comfort in the devine legacy of the dear "Redeemer than can be derived from mortals, from these words, 'My "peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you; not as the world "giveth give I unto you. — Let not your heart be troubled, neither let "it be afraid.' "Thus I found tho' I was cast down I was not forsaken "nor left comfortless.

"But my outward trouble was increased by the sickness of my "youngest child, a few weeks after his father's death. He was visited "with a long and distressing illness that continued about 2 yrs., and "that fell into his legs and terminated in habitual lameness in one of "them, and after he had been ailing about 3 months, and I was at a

"doctor's some ways out of town with him, I had the melancholy news "of my other son's being attacked with a very painful complaint in "one of his legs, which proved to be a fever sore. I returned home as "soon as convenient, but before I heard of this news I seemed to be "warned, and in some measure prepared for it by this text of Scripture, "'Tho' because I will do this unto thee, prepare to meet thy God, "Oh Israel'; and before I heard of my child's being afflicted, I "thought much of this place of Scripture; 'He shall not be afraid of "evil tidings, his heart is filled, trusting in the Lord.'

"Oh, how profitable is the word of God! All Scripture is given by "inspiration, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, "for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, "thoroughly furnished to all good works, and I believe the Holy "Spirit that first inspired it often applies it to God's children accord- "ing to their particular necessities. They are temples of the Holy "Ghost, and he abides with them forever, and he dwelleth with them "& shall be in them as a common privilege of believers."

"When I returned I found my son exceedingly distressed, and my "other son no better. My trials were long and distressing on their "account, but I had peculiar consolation and comfort in my afflictions "and found it good to be afflicted, but after some length of time they "were both restored to a comfortable state of health. My eldest son "recovered from his lameness, and my youngest so as not to be pained "with his. Thus did the Lord graciously cause the voice of health to "be heard again in my family, and that in a comfortable measure for "some time, and I found the comfort of these words, 'In thee the "fatherless find mercy,' and when distressed for their immortal souls "these words were a great comfort to me, 'I will pour my Spirit "on thy seed, and my blessing on thy offspring, and all thy children "shall be taught of God, and great shall be the peace of thy children,' "and I have since found repeated comfort from the same words upon "similar occasions respecting my other children, for I was married "again in the 27th year of my age, Jan 25, 1749, to Cornelius Peck of "this town, who was not only affectionate to me, but was a kind "father to my children who had been deprived of one. I lived very "comfortably, but after we had lived to gether some years and had "three children, the youngest being about 2 years and 2 months old,

"our family was visited, in the righteous dispensation of God in his "providence, with a distressing and mortal sickness. I was myself "very sick. My youngest son that I had by my first husband died. "He was a few weeks more than 13 yrs. old. He died in the triumphs "of faith and the comfortable assurance of pardon and acceptance "through the Blessed Redeemer. All three of my last husband's "children — a son and two daughters — died in less than a week's "time. All of them died in about a fortnight. Though this trial was "very great, I found God a refuge, a very present help in time of "trouble. I could say, 'Though thy waves and thy billows are gone "over me, yet wilt thou command thy loving kindness in the day-"time and in the night: thy songs shall be with me, and my prayer "unto the God of my life.' Thus was I supported and my life "restored, though my life was not expected."

"In about four years we were called, very suddenly, to part with "a very promising son, three years and two months old; but he that "gave had a right to take away. I had still three children left — my "two oldest and a daughter about a year and seven months old. "Two of them are still alive and a daughter that was born about "eleven months after the death of my little son, whose death I have "lately mentioned. I rejoice that God has kept them after so many "dangers by sickness and the various accidents of life. My son has "been repeatedly preserved when in the field of battle, and has found "favor of those who took him captive, so that he had so much of the "comforts of life, so that he did not perish as most of them that was "taken with him Nov. 16, at Fort Washington. My daughters have "had a large share of sickness. My oldest daughter died April 22, "1786, in the 47th year of her age. She appeared remarkable in her "early and experimental religion and in her close attachment to the "practical part thereof. As far as she knew her duty she appeared "anxious to do it. She made a publick profession of religion when she "was about fifteen years old. She was a warm friend to the professors "and ministers of the Gospel of different denominations that held to "the distinguishing doctrines of grace and whose lives were conform-"able thereto. Though I mourned the loss of such a daughter, I "viewed my loss to her unspeakable gain, but I could not but be "sensibly afflicted. But I may say, 'In the multitude of my thoughts "within me thy comforts delight my soul.' 'Unless the Lord had

"been my help, my soul had almost dwelt in silence,' have been very "comfortable to me, and the words, 'Blessed is the man whom thou "chasteneth, O Lord, and teachest out of thy law.'

"I have found so much comfort from the words of God, I hardly "know where to stop to write down particular texts therefrom, and "one more I cannot omit that came to me with such power and com- "fort that I concluded God was about to bring some heavy trial upon "me. 'Fear thou not, for I am with thee, be not dismayed, for I am thy "God.' It was a little before my last husband was confined with his "last sickness, which continued about twelve months, and he was, most "of the time, confined to his bed. He bore his confinement and distress "with a cheerful resignation to the will of God, and was exceedingly "comfortable in his mind. He had unshaken confidence in the mercy "of God through Jesus Christ, in whose merits alone he trusted for "eternal salvation. He died Oct. 1st, 1801, in the 89th year of his age, "and since his death I have been called to part with three grand- "daughters by death. But I was not called to mourn as those without "hope. I trust they had all of them through grace made their peace "with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

'Oft have I heard they threat'nings roar,
'And oft endured the grief,
'But when thy hand has pressed me sore,
'Thy grace was my relief.
'By long experience have I found
'Thy sovereign power to save,
'At thy command I venture down
'Securely to the grave.
'When I lie buried deep in dust,
'My flesh shall be thy care,
'These withered limbs with thee I trust,
'To raise them strong and fair.'

"Though I have still the remains of an evil heart, and find a "thousand imperfections in my best performances, I hope through the "mercy of God in Christ and the sanctifying influence of the Holy "Spirit to be made meet to be a partaker of the inheritance of the "saints in light."

"Could he have taught me to trust in his name,
"And thus far have brought me to put me to shame?
Each sweet Ebenezer I have in review,
Confirms his good pleasure, He'll help me quite through.'

This was written when she was 83 years old. She lived to be 94, and died in October 1816. Northfield was a Parish in the town of Litchfield, Connecticut. She had been familiarly known, in the Rockwell family at Colebrook, as "Grandmother Peck." In the above letter she writes that her great-grandparents (that at least is the way it should read) Zachariah and Elizabeth (Searle) Hicks, came over in the ship with Rev. Thomas Shepard and that the parents of her grandmother, Bethiah (Green) Hicks, viz.. John and Ruth Green (instead of Edward) came over on the same ship.*

Bethiah Osborn's mother was born at Cambridge, Mass. Her name was Elizabeth Hicks, daughter of Joseph Hicks and Bethiah Green (who was born January 20, 1672-3, and married Joseph Hicks, and died April 12, 1708), both of Cambridge, Mass.

Joseph Hicks was the son of Zachariah Hicks from Cambridge, England, whose wife was Elizabeth Searles.

Bethiah Green's father was John Green of Cambridge (Marshal General of the Colony). John Green was born, June 1636, and was a son of Percival and Ellen Green, who with two servants, embarked at London on the "Susan and Ellen," Edward Payne, Master, and who were in 1636, Church members at Cambridge. (See article on Percival and Ellen Green, N. E. Genealogy Register, April 1861, Volume XV, No. 2, page 105.)

John Green married Ruth, daughter of Edward and Ruth (Bushell) Mitchelson (also a Marshal General of the Colony). A son of Edward Mitchelson graduated at Harvard and was lost at sea with Captain Scarlet, in 1666, when but 22. (See Sibley's Harvard Graduates, page 189.)

For an agreement on Ellen Greene's second marriage, with Thomas Fox, as to certain sums to be paid her children (24 of 3d month 1650) see Suffolk deeds B. I, page 118. (Pages 37 and 47 show

*I think she is mixed in her genealogy, or perhaps her letter was imperfectly copied, as the following references show. I think John Green's parents, viz: Percival and Ellen Green, were the Greens who came from England as stated below in another ship, viz: "the Susan & Ellen." However, the notes, 1 and 4 on page 543 of Young's Chronicles (Boston 1846) seem to intimate that Rev. Thomas Shepard came on the ship "Defence", and that he embarked under the assumed name of his brother, John Shepard, and reference is made to Mass. Hist. Coll. XXVIII, pages 268 and 276, where lists of fellow-passengers of Thos. Shepard appear.

Edward Mitchelson as Marshal General; see History of the Ancient and Hon. Artillery Co., Boston, 1895, for sketch of Edward Mitchelson; See History of Cambridge by L. R. Paige for the Green, Hicks, and Mitchelson family genealogies.) Edward Mitchelson was appointed Marshal General of the Colony in 1637 and held the office until 1681, when his son-in-law, John Green, was appointed to succeed him. (See The Massachusetts Civil List for the Colonial and Provincial Periods 1630-1774, Wm. H. Whitmore, Albany; J. Munsell, State Street, 1870, page 34.)

The Ancestry of Elizabeth Marsh

Elizabeth Marsh was married to Bezaleel Beebe, July 11, 1764. She was a daughter of John Marsh, Junior (b. October 1712, d. December 27, 1780), the fifth son, who at the age of nine came, with his father, Capt. John Marsh (3) (1721) from Hartford to Litchfield, with the first settlers. John Marsh (3) was one of the Committee of the town of Hartford to whom the Indian deed of Litchfield, etc., was given; he also was one of the leading men to whom a formal patent of Litchfield was given in 1724. Her father was descended from John Marsh (1) who was among the first settlers of Hartford, where his "name appears on a noble column erected (in the old Hartford Bury-"ing ground, adjoining the Center Church), to the memory of the "founders of that City."

See an article in the *Litchfield Enquirer*, August 3, 1844. "The "Great Family Picnic." (R. C. R. has copy in pamphlet form.)

See Barber's Connecticut History Col. page 59, note, as to "a handsome obelisk," that is the "noble column" above, expected to be erected, 1837.

"John Marsh (1), one of the original proprietors, lived on "Front "Street, then the road from Little River to the north meadow; married "Anne, daughter of Governor Webster" (page 58), and "John Marsh had ten children." (Page 61, of "History of the Second Church in Hartford," Edwin Pond Parker, Hartford, 1892.)

(See the Marsh Genealogy; Descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut, Amherst, Massachusetts, Press of Carpenter and Morehouse 1895, pages 20, 21.)

John Marsh of Hartford, spent the last 28 years of his life at Hadley. (Ibid. page 41.)

"Our original John Marsh was a pioneer of Hartford, Connecti-"cut, and Hadley, Massachusetts. Some of his grandsons were "pioneers of Litchfield, New Hartford and Lebanon, Connecticut" (etc., Ibid. page 47). John Marsh (3) of Litchfield (Ibid. page 26-28). Elizabeth Marsh b. Litchfield, dau. Capt. John (4) and Sarah (Webster) Marsh, John (3), John (2), John (1); m. July 11, 1764, Col. Bezaleel Beebe (here a short sketch is given of him). He d. May 24, aged 83; Elizabeth (Marsh) Beebe survived him about a year, and d. in 1825. In the list of children is mentioned Rebecca m. Reuben Rockwell (and then the record is not complete, and somewhat inaccurate as to the family and descendants of Reuben Rockwell. Ibid. page 74.)

Here are enumerated the mothers in the Marsh family, who were ancestresses of our branch of the Rockwell family:—

1. Col. Bezaleel Beebe, m. Elizabeth Marsh (5), July 11, 1764. She was the daughter of Capt. John (4), and Sarah (Webster) Marsh (John (3), John (2), John (1)). 2. Capt. John Marsh (4), b. Oct. 20, 1712, went to Litchfield with his father and family when a boy of nine in 1721, and resided there most of his life. 3. Capt. John Marsh (3), b. 1668 (prob. at Hadley), of Hartford, m. (1), Dec. 12, 1695, Mable Pratt who d. June 6, 1696. He m. (2) Jan. 6, 1698, Elizabeth Pitkin from whom we are descended. John Marsh (3), and Elizabeth his wife were received to full communion, March 15, 1712-13. He was a pioneer at Litchfield, Conn. He d. Oct. 1, 1744. Elizabeth (Pitkin) Marsh, d. Hartford, Dec. 1, 1748, and their gravestones still stand by Centre Church.

4. John Marsh (2), of Hartford, Hadley and Hartford, b. abt. 1643, m. (1) Nov. 26, 1666, Sarah Lyman of Northampton (dau. Richard and Hepsibah (Ford) Lyman) who had become his father's second wife. We are descended from Sarah Lyman. John Marsh (2) and his wife Sarah Lyman, were b. in Hartford, Conn., and after marriage returned to Hartford and resided in the old Marsh homestead. Sarah (Lyman) Marsh d. between 1688 and 1707. John Marsh (2) d. Hartford 1688. See page 15 of Historial Catalogue First Church.

5. John Marsh (1) of England (up to his 18th year), then of Hartford (from his 19th to his 43d year), 1636-1660, and of Hadley, Mass. (from his 42nd to his 70th year, 1660-1688), was b. probably 1618 in England; he m. (1) abt. 1642 at Hartford, Conn., Anne, dau. Gov. John Webster. They had eight children, all b. at Hartford. The family removed to Hadley, Mass., in 1660. John Marsh (1), came from England to Cambridge, Mass., in 1635. In 1636 he went with Rev. Thomas Hooker's congregation to Hartford. His name as stated above is on the shaft erected to the memory of the early settlers at Hartford. (See picture of shaft in the Marsh Genealogy, Amherst, Mass., 1895). His children were:—Anne (Webster) Marsh, d. June 9, 1662. John Marsh (1), d. Sept. 28, 1688, aged 70, at Windsor, Conn., prob. while on a visit to his daughter, Hannah Loomis, living there.*

Thomas Ford of Dorchester and Windsor (our ancestor), was a prominent man. His eldest daughter Abigail, m. John Strong in 1630; another daughter m. Aaron Cooke. His daughter Joan, m. Roger Clap, while his daughter Hepsibah m. Richard Lyman. (See the index History of Windsor for Thomas Ford.) Eleanor Strong, the sister of Elder John Strong was also our ancestress, as she married Walter Deane of Taunton. (See "7th generation Mothers" of work.)†

*John Marsh (1), m. (2), Oct. 7, 1664, Hepsibah (Ford) Lyman, wid. Richard Lyman, and dau. Thos. Ford of Hartford (Windsor), and she d. Apr. 11, 1683. She was the mother by her former husband, Richard Lyman, of Sarah Lyman of Northampton (who m. John Marsh (2), so that we are descended also from Hepsibah Ford, daughter of Thos. Ford (through Sarah Lyman her daughter). Hepsibah Ford m. second, John Marsh (1). See History of Dorchester, page 51 concerning Thomas Ford, who came in "The Mary and John", 1630. (See History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 270.) We are descended then from both the wives of John Marsh (1).

†See Savage, for Richard Lyman. He d. June 3, 1662. He had been from the first one of the most prominent men in Northampton. Richard Lyman of Northampton, was the son of Richard Lyman, who came from England in 1631, and settled at Roxbury, having two servants. He was made a freeman in 1633. He was a member of the church of which Rev. John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, was teacher. He brought with him his wife Sarah and five children, viz: Phillis, Richard, Sarah, John and Robert. Late in 1635 he removed to Hartford. His name is to be found with those of the ninety-nine other first settlers on the Hartford Monument. He died in 1640. His three sons, Richard, John, and Robert, were among the first settlers in Northampton in 1655. His son, John (b. England Sept. 1623, d. Aug. 20, 1690), commanded the Northampton soldiers in the famous Falls fight above Deerfield, May 18, 1676.

See History of Easthampton 1866, by Payson W. Lyman, Northampton, 1866, Trumbull & Geer, page 161, where also may be found a statement of the coat of arms

Governor John Webster

John Webster was a magistrate of Connecticut in 1639, and Governor in 1656. He removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, 1659. The original agreement or association for removal is said to be on record, dated at Hartford, April 18, 1659. John Webster was the first signer. It is stated that the associates had purchased the territory now included in the towns of Hadley, Hatfield, Granby and Amherst. The inscription on his monument in Hadley, states:—"To the memory of "John Webster Esq., one of the first settlers of Hartford, in Con- "necticut, who was many years a magistrate or assistant, and after- "ward Deputy Governor of that Colony, and in 1659, with three sons, "Robert, William and Thomas, associated with others in the pur- "chase and settlement of Hadley, where he died in 1665. (1661?) "This monument is erected, in 1818, by his descendant, Noah Webster, of Amherst."

(Hollister History of Connecticut, Volume 1, pages 199 and 495.) (Barber's History, Col. Mass., pages 322 and 326.) See "Historical Catalogue of the First Church in Hartford," published by the Church 1885, under Historical Notes, page x, for the following: "In 1659-60, "and as the result of protracted internal dissensions which enlisted "from time to time, the attention and intervention of almost all the "churches of New England, and which mainly concerned the course of "conduct of the Teacher, Mr. Stone, in infringing, as it was thought, "on the rights of the brotherhood, a considerable secession from the "Church took place; the departing members removing to Hadley, "Massachusetts, and founding the Church in that place." (See Ibid. page 10, for death of Mr. John Webster in 1661.)*

of the Lyman Family. This book is in the Berkshire Athenaeum at Pittsfield. See also, History of Roxbury Town, by C. M. Ellis, Boston, Samuel G. Drake 1847, a pamphlet in the collection of the Berkshire Athenaeum. See also Centennial Hampshire Gazette, Sept. 6, 1886 (R. R. C. has it), where it says that Richard Lyman (2nd) was one of the first selectmen of Northampton, chosen in Dec. 1655, and that he was the Recorder for the proprietors from 1654-7.

*The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut. J. Hammond Trumbull, President Connecticut Historical Society; Boston: Edward L. Osgood, Publisher, 1886, — gives some minutes in reference to John Webster, pages 47, 48, 267. Richard Lyman, page 250; John Marsh, page 250; John Marsh, Jr., of Litchfield, page 251.

CHAPTER V

SEVENTH GENERATION MOTHERS

Lucy Forbes Walker was born at Lenox, Massachusetts, January 6, 1808; died at Lenox, 13 February, 1887. She was married to Julius Rockwell of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 22, 1836.

Minutes as to Ancestry of Lucy Forbes (Walker) Rockwell. (See J. B. R. Walker, "The Walkers of the Old Colony," Northampton 1861, and the Walker Chart prepared by the writer. These minutes may be of interest to descendants of Mrs. Rockwell's brothers and sisters as the notes refer to Walker ancestors.)

Mrs. Rockwell was the daughter of Judge William Perrin Walker of Lenox (born October 8, 1778, died November 11, 1858), and the granddaughter of Judge William Walker of Lenox (born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, July 3, 1751, died at Lenox, October 31, 1831). He served in the Revolutionary War.

On her father's side, she was descended from Philip Walker of Rehoboth (died August 1679), who was a son of the "Widow Walker" of Rehoboth (1643). (See below.)

Her grandmother, on her father's side, was Sarah Woodruff (died September 1, 1789), of Farmington, Connecticut, daughter of Robert and Ruth (Clark) Woodruff, Ruth Clark being the granddaughter of John Clark, an early settler of Farmington. (See "A record of the descendants of John Clark of Farmington, Connecticut," by Julius Gay, Hartford, 1882.)

Her great-grandmother, on her father's side, was Elizabeth Perrin of Rehoboth, daughter of John and Rachel Perrin, b. November 17, 1728; d. August 6, 1820.

Her great-great-grandmother, on her father's side was Abigail, daughter of Dr. Ezra Deane of Taunton, Mass., who was the grandson of Walter Deane, born in Chard, Somerset, England, 1615-20, in the fertile valley of "Taunton Dean."

"Where should I be born else than in Taunton Dean!" (See Ministry of Taunton, S. H. Emery, Boston, John P. Jewett & Co., 1853, Volume 1, pages 52 and 233.)

Walter Deane's wife was Eleanor, daughter of Richard Strong of Taunton, England, and a sister of John Strong, one of the original settlers of Taunton, Mass., who died at Northampton in 1699 aged 94. (See History of Dorchester, page 98, and Ministry of Taunton, Volume 1, page 48. See also Deane Genealogy.)

"Eleanor Strong came with her brother John to this country, "when he was but twenty-five years of age, and she was probably "several years younger, and married Walter Deane, a Tanner, of "Taunton, Mass., previously of Taunton, Eng., and became the mother "of four sons and one daughter. He was born about 1617, and was a "prominent man in the affairs of his new home. Her descendants have "been numerous and highly respectable. For various accounts of "them, see N. E. Gen. Register, published at Boston in several vol-"umes, in various places." She came in the "Mary and John" (Dorchester 1630).

(See History of the Descendants of Elder John Strong of Northampton, Massachusetts, by Benj. W. Dwight, Albany, N. Y., Joel Munsell 1871. Volume 1, page 16.)

Caleb Walker first married Abigail, daughter of Doctor Ezra Dean of Taunton.

Dr. Ezra Dean was the son of Ezra Dean (m. Dec. 17. 1676, Bethiah, dau, Dea. Sam. Edson of Bridgewater).

Ezra Dean was the son of Walter Dean, early settler at Taunton. Walter Dean married Eleanor (daughter of Richard Strong of Taunton, England, and sister of Elder John Strong, early settler at Taunton).

(For the Deans, see Ministry of Taunton, Volume 1, pages 54, 53, 52.)

(For John Strong, see History of Dorchester, page 98.) John Strong afterward removed to Northampton 1659. ("Ministry of Taunton", Volume 1, page 48.)

Thus Abigail Dean was the great-granddaughter of Walter Deane of Taunton, and the great-great-granddaughter of Richard Strong of Taunton, England, whose daughter Eleanor came in "The Mary and John," 1630.

(For Strong genealogy see History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 743. See also Brief Memoirs of John and Walter Dean, two of the first settlers of Taunton, by Wm. Reed Deane, etc., Boston, 1849, and same title, by Wm. R. Deane, Chicago, 1893.)

Her great-great-great-grandmother on her father's side was Dorothy Abell, daughter of Lieut. Preserved Abell of Rehoboth, who served under Major Bradford in King Philip's War. The house of Preserved Abell was burned, although the chair, in which it is said King Philip was wont to sit, was saved. (History of Rehoboth, pages 96 and 117.)

Philip Walker of Rehoboth married 1654, Jane Metcalf (?). J. B. R. Walker, "Walkers of the Old Colony," Northampton, 1861, pages 117 and 329; see Ibid. for Walker ancestry.

Mention of the Widow Walker and of Her Son Philip in the Early Rehoboth Records

Widow Walker and her two sons were of the Weymouth Colony. Philip lived at Rehoboth and James at Taunton. The History of Rehoboth by Leonard Bliss, Jr., Boston, 1836, gives certain data which we insert below. The references to pages are to those in that History.

The Rev. Samuel Newman came to New England about 1636 or 1638. "He spent a year and a half at Dorchester, four and a half or "five years at Weymouth; and then with a majority of his congrega- "tion (about the year 1644) removed to a place called by the Indians "Seekonk, to which he gave the name of Rehoboth." (Page 21.)*

It is supposed that the Walkers were of Mr. Newman's congregation.

The Proprietors Records show that an allotment of lands was made in 1643, other than house lots, based upon the value of estates, as

*Clearly the Reverend gentleman, when he chose this name for the Town, had in mind the Scripture where "the herdsmen of Gerar did twice strive with Isaac's herds- "men",when they found the wells "of springing water" in the valley of Gerar, until "he removed from thence and digged another well; and for that they strove "not; and he called the name of it Rehoboth; and he said, For now the Lord hath "made room for us, and we shall be fruitful in the land." (Genesis xxvi: 17 to 22 incl.)

then reported; Widow Walker's estate was put down at £50. James Walker's (now John Fitch's) at £50. (Page 25.)

In June 1644 "lots were drawn for a division of the woodland "between the plain and the town." (James Walker and Widow Walker each had a share.) (Page 27.)

James Walker's name appears in the list of those forfeiting "their lots for not fencing, or not removing their families according to a "former order." (Page 30.)

Widow Walker's name appears in "the registers of the lands of "the proprietors" (in the town records). (Page 31.) James Walker's does not appear, but John Fitch's does. (James Walker settled at Taunton.)

On the 16th of March, 1645, the town was "divided into two "parts for the making of the foot bridges and the keeping of them," etc., "the division to begin at the Widow Walker's."

On the 9th of June 1645 "lots were drawn for the 'great plain'." Out of the fifty-eight who drew, Widow Walker had second choice (page 34), James Walker twelfth choice.

The town was built in a semi-circular form, around what was (1836) Seekonk Common. (Note page 36.)

On February 18, 1646, lots were drawn for the new meadow and Widow Walker's name is on the list.

Philip Walker was chosen a grand juryman on the 17th of May 1655. (Page 45.) This is the first time his name appears.

On June 22, 1658, his name is in the list, lots "drawn for the "meadows that lie on the north side of the town." (Page 49.) The Widow Walker's name does not appear.

On page 59, Goodman Walker was on a committee to buy land for a parsonage.

Philip Walker was on a committee to divide the meadows in the North Purchase appointed April 10, 1668. (Page 66.)

His name is on the division list "for the meadow lands in the "North Purchase." (Page 67.)

He was a voter July 29, 1669. (Page 70.)

Deputy to Plymouth Court in the year 1669. (Page 168.)

He was on the committee to make the rate for the purchasing of powder and lead, Nov. 4, 1669. (Page 70.) Deacon Walker advanced £26 to sustain the war against King Philip. (Page 118.)

Added to committee for finishing the meeting house (page 119), April 12, 1678.

On June 20, 1678, Deacon Walker was chosen, with the townsmen, to treat with Mr. Angier to settle as minister (Page 120), and see name in list. (Page 128.)

For other facts about Philip Walker, see "The Walkers of the Old Colony." (Page 117.)

In the letter from John Kingsley to the preacher at Hartford, dated May 5, 1676, appealing for aid after Rehoboth was burnt by King Philip's men, I find this, "If any *wil* send *meale*, pray let Deacon "Walker distribute it. I *knowe* no man like minded."

The Council at Hartford, May 26, 1676, recommended that one be appointed in each congregation to receive contributions, and stated that, "Deacon Walker of Seaconck is recommended to us "as a suitable person to receive and distribute what shall be sent to Seaconck."

(See Colonial Records of Connecticut, 1665-1677. Page 445. Hartford, F. A. Brown, 1852.)

Elizabeth Perrin, b. at Rehoboth, Nov. 28, 1729, was married to Caleb Walker, 2nd, in 1750, at Rehoboth. He died after a ten days' illness at 24 years of age. She was left a widow at 25, with two children, William and Caleb. Three years afterward she was again married, to Joshua Smith of Rehoboth. As showing the manner of woman she was we insert here two letters written by her in 1791. Her son, Caleb Walker, who had served in the Revolution, recently had died at Canandaigua, N. Y., and her surviving son, William Walker, previously had married a second time. In those days postal facilities were few and letters were written and sent whenever opportunity offered, often not for months.*

*Further on we shall allude briefly to the services, during the Revolution, of her son, William Walker, under the heading "The Walker Family at Lenox." Her son, Caleb Walker, was in Capt. John Perry's Company of Minute Men at Rehoboth April 19 to April 27, 1775, and was one, "eight months" troops, in Capt. John Perry's Company, in Col. Timothy Walker's Regiment. (See History of Rehoboth.) Caleb Walker bore the name of his father and grandfather. He lived at Lee. His wife Huldah, d. at Lee, March 16, 1788, soon after the birth of her son, Caleb Richard Walker, b. at Lee, February 8, 1788. (See Records of the Town of Lee, pages 170 and 176. See Lenox, Massachusetts, Original Town Record, No. 1, page 425, for marriage of Caleb Walker to Huldah Clark of Farmington, on June 19, 1780.)

Caleb Richard Walker's wife, Sarah Perrin, d. at Lenox, Sept. 21, 1826. Descendants of this family removed to Michigan. (See "Walkers of the Old Colony.")

The death of Caleb Walker, the son of Elizabeth (Perrin) Walker, is alluded to in the History of the Pioneer Settlement of the Phelps & Gorham Purchase (O. Turner, Rochester, Wm. Alling, 1851, page 168), as follows:

"During the summer of 1790, Caleb Walker, the brother of the "agent, who had been down and made a beginning in Perinton, died. It was the first death and funeral in Canandaigua. The nearest "physician was a Dr. Adams of Geneva, who came but was destitute "of medicine; some was obtained by breaking open a chest that had "been left by a traveller. At the funeral, the physician being an "Episcopalian, the church service was read, which was the first "religious exercises after settlement had commenced, in the Genesee "Country."

(See also Ibid. pages 169, 431, 479, 527, 529.)

Rehoboth Jan. ye 26th 1791.

My Dr Son:

When we consider the various events of Divine Providence in the Government of the World and especially in those Instances in which we are more immediately concerned, we may well say Lord how unsearchable are thy judgements, and thy ways past finding out: The reasons of its conduct are generally hid from mortal eye, to show us as an eminent writer observes, Man was not made to Question, but Adore.

I am naturally led to these reflections from the sorrowful account of the death of my dear son, with its particular circumstances, and from several other things contained in your last letter.

We have a bright as well as a dark side of the cloud to look on, and it is wisdom and duty not so to gaze upon one as to neglect the other. The darkest dispensations of heaven if suitably improved may prove the happiest occurrences of our whole lives.

When the heavy tidings of your dear brothers death first reached our ears the sudden and unexpected stroke greatly affected our hearts and opened the springs of grief and sorrowful reflections. To think

that one so near and dear to me my eyes must behold no more till the resurrection day.

That he was visited with such a painful and distressing malady and thereby taken out of the world in the midst of his days and prospects of earthly satisfactions gone into the world of spirits and his state fixed for eternity. Indeed I was bowed down greatly, but the Lord upheld me with his hand, granted me needed support, taught me to acknowledge he is righteous in all his ways and all his works, and to weep as a parent, but to weep as if I wept not, as becomes a Christian.

It is matter of great thankfulness that he was so carefully attended in his sickness, had the best advice could be obtained and everything done for him that circumstances would admit of, and especially that he had the assistance and counsel of so religious a woman in his last moments, because we have reason to hope she was faithful to a departing spirit, and used her utmost endeavors that it might depart in peace and see the salvation of God. What his feelings or apprehensions were as to ye state of his soul in the closing scene of life I find that we are unacquainted with and therefore know not what his hopes or fears were respecting the future world, but however if we had known these passions at such a time when the body is racked with pain and the mind consequently confused and disordered are not such certain indications of safety or danger as the general course and tenor of life. Those only who live the life have ground to hope to die the death of the righteous and have their last end like his and altho' we must by no means limit the mercies of God, who can if he pleases in a way of sovereignty work a saving change in the heart of a sinner in his last moments yet as he has nowhere promised to do this, nor in his word given the least intimation or allowance to depend on any such favor, it must be great madness and folly to expect it. It gives me great satisfaction to hear that my dear son sustained so good a character, just and honest in his dealings, not addicted to the practice of any vice and always treating religious matters with attention and seriousness. In those things he certainly acted a part highly commendable and praisworthy and with which God is well pleased. He is gone to give in his account to a merciful as well as righteous Judge, who knows our frame well and remembreth that we are dust, and for his Son's sake will make merciful allowances for the many unavoidable failures and

infirmities of human life. We may comfort ourselves and one another with such thoughts as these, but by no means take encouragement from hence to delay and put off our preparations for Eternity.

And now let us turn our eyes to the bright side of the cloud. We congratulate you on your new connection in the marriage state and rejoice at the repeated smiles of Divine Providence upon you in that respect, that he has again given you a friend (a very rare jewel) one calculated to promote your present and we trust also your future happiness and to discharge the duties of a mother with such wisdom and prudence as will produce the most happy effects. We sincerely wish that your happiness may be still increasing until you both arrive to the perfection of it in a better World. We are glad to hear that your dr. children enjoy their health and are making considerable improvements of the means of education, and that your wife's state of health is so much better which we hope will be restored to a greater degree and that you both and all your family may enjoy that inestimable blessing for many years, and as the favour and loving kindness of Almighty God is the spring and fountain of all true felicity I hope and trust you often seriously consider that it is a matter of infinite consequence to be interested in it, and therefore make it the principal object of your desire and endeavour; and this is certainly no other way to be obtained but by faith in his name thro whom alone we can have access to the father and be at peace, by a life spent in conformity to his revealed will and sacred institutions, and then we shall be fitted for living comfortably amidst all the shifting scenes of a mutable world and finish our course at last with joy and honour. The late embarrassments you mention that have occurred in the course of business and the loss you have sustained add another reason for your realizing the uncertainty of worldly enjoyments as you justly observe, you have had already great cause to do from the many instances of it, which you have experienced and the kind providence of God has indeed been signally exerted for you in the course of your life, which I hope you will never forget. He has remarkably smiled upon your endeavors and prospered your undertakings and carried you on from small beginnings, if not to an affluence yet a very sufficient competency of the good things of this life so that you must answer with the Lords Disciples, if asked the question lackest thou anything — indeed

nothing. A grateful remembrance and proper improvement of past favours is certainly the best security for their continuance and for future additions. This I hope you will never neglect, but love and fear and serve your great Benefactor to the end of your days.

The sudden and frequent vicissitudes of this life should wean us more and more from it and teach us to seek for a more enduring substance than can be found under the sun. I commend you to God and the word of his Grace which is able to build you up and give you an inheritance among them that are sanctified.

Through the Divine Goodness our family are well. Your father (stepfather) enjoys a fine state of health and with respect to myself tho I labour under many weaknesses and infirmities, I think I am as comfortable as I have been for some years. We join in sending our sincere love and regards to yourself and your dear connections, and I remain

Yr Affectionate Mother

Elizh Smith."

We copy also a letter written the next day to Mrs. Mary Walker, wife of William Walker.

Rehoboth Jan.y 27th. 1791.

"My Dr. Daughter:

It is as highly pleasing to me, I assure you, that I can with propriety call you by this endearing name as the tender name of Parent is to yourself. Indeed they lay us under Obligation to reciprocal duties which I hope we shall be enabled to discharge in such a manner as to be still more and more pleased with our new relation. I thank you for your kind and affectionate Letter, and the Intimation you give of the happiness you enjoy in your connection with my dear Son, in whom you say you have found the kindest and best of friends, which I pray God, he may ever remain. Such a friend he esteems you to be, one every way calculated to make him and his children happy, and I hope neither of you will have your expectations disappointed. The mutual good opinion and esteem you now have of each other I hope is well founded, and will be always well supported: and then the most happy effects may be expected — such effects of friendship as extend beyond the limits of Time and reach to an eternal state of existence —

such a Love as will be a powerful motive to help each other forward in the road to Glory, for certainly that Love and friendship that is only concerned about Temporal Interests and the care and welfare of the Body is utterly unworthy to be called by so excellent a name. You mention your fears of your inability to discharge the duties now incumbent upon you respecting your husband and his children and indeed the place you are now in affords sufficient ground for such apprehensions: for to supply the place of a natural Parent and to discharge the duties of it as to please God and give satisfaction to our fellow creatures is certainly no easy task, but hard as it is, it is what you have to perform and undoubtedly you are not at a loss where to go for strength and wisdom to enable you to perform it aright — even to the giver of every good gift who has told us in his sacred word that if any lack wisdom to ask it of him who giveth to all liberally and upbraideth not — undoubtedly sincere Love to the Parent will produce a correspondent love to his Offspring and be a powerful motive to all possible exertions for their present and future happiness, and if to your fervent prayers you join your sincere endeavors you need not doubt receiving all that support and assistance which is necessary for you.

The local distance at which Providence has placed us prevents that frequent conversation which would undoubtedly be agreeable to us both, but the Throne of Grace as you observe is accessible at all times and from all places. I hope we shall never forget each other when we make our solemn addresses there. I would just mention that your sister Eliza was married ye 13th instant to one Mr. Josa. Carpenter a son of Mr. Caleb Carpenter deceased of this town, which it is likely will prevent your receiving a visit from her very soon.

It would give us great satisfaction to wait on you at Rehoboth that we might have the pleasure of a personal interview, and conversation and please to let your husband know that I desire he would take the first opportunity to grant us that favour — And that you may enjoy a comfortable state of health, with other prosperous circumstances consistent with your best interest and find Grace to help you in every time of need is the sincere and fervent wish

of Yr. affectionate mother

Elizh Smith."

William Walker

William Walker, the grandfather of Lucy Forbes (Walker) Rockwell, came from Rehoboth in Plymouth County to Berkshire County, Massachusetts, about 1770. He was then in his twentieth year. He was first at Richmond and Stockbridge and settled at Lenox about 1773. He was a merchant, a builder, a surveyor, an iron manufacturer, and Judge. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He was in Captain Dibble's company of Col. John Patterson's Regiment which reached Cambridge soon after the battle of Lexington. The regiment was stationed on Charlestown Neck while the battle was fought on Bunker Hill. A few days after reaching Cambridge, Col Patterson's Regiment became the 26th Massachusetts and then entered the Continental Army for one year. He was adjutant in that regiment. In 1776 he was with the army in Canada. He crossed the Delaware with Washington, was at the battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776, at the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777, and his son, Hon. William P. Walker, writing to Rev. Dr. Shepard, on the day of his father's death, said that his father was at the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. William Walker married first, Sarah Woodruff (our ancestress) of Farmington, Connecticut, (see page 127 above), on December 31, 1777 (see the (original) Book 1 of Lenox Town Records, page 425), Rev. Mr. Smalley performing the marriage ceremony at Farmington. She d. September 1, 1789, aged 40. On September 11, 1778 he bought of Captain Edward Gray one acre of land with a small house on the site of the present Goodman Cottage about a mile south of the village of Lenox. To this purchase he afterward added large tracts in the immediate neighborhood on which today are elegant country mansions. He built about 1798 a front for the old house which is now the Goodman Cottage front. Mrs. Sarah Woodruff Walker died in 1789, leaving two children, William Perrin Walker and Sarah, who afterward married Dr. Charles Worthington; another son, Richard Montgomery, died when he was between three and four years of age.

William Walker married, on March 24, 1790, second, Mary (Hutchinson) Parmelee of Goshen, Connecticut, the widow of Rev. Elisha Parmelee of Lee (who was a graduate of Harvard, Class of 1778 and who died at the age of 29). (See History of Berkshire County.)

(See First Book of Lenox Records page 339.) The marriage ceremony was performed at Goshen, Connecticut, by Rev. Samuel John Mills. She was born at Salisbury, Connecticut, October 14, 1760, and so was about thirty at the time of her marriage to William Walker. At the date of his father's second marriage, William P. Walker was about twelve years of age and his sister Sarah six. There were several children born of this second marriage who died in infancy. There is an old portrait of Mary Parmelee Walker still preserved. She d. at Lenox, December 10, 1838, aged 78. The Walker family burial place is in the Lenox Cemetery west of "the Church on the Hill." William Walker died in 1831. His widow Mary survived him seven years. There is in the possession of the family a private diary kept by her, during her married life with Rev. Mr. Parmelee and after her marriage to Judge William Walker, pertaining to household matters, with occasional references to family and neighborhood affairs. This discloses somewhat of the life at the old homestead. This diary tells of Judge William Walker's last illness and is kept up for several years after his death. There are several interesting matters in it. I recall one, being brief entries of the trip, about 1813, to visit William Walker's mother at Rehoboth. Judge and Mrs. Walker traveled from Lenox to Rehoboth, in southeastern Massachusetts, in "the chaise," forming new acquaintances on the way. The brief entries of that journey disclose glimpses of New England life and travel long before the era of railroads.

The two letters from William Walker's mother, quoted in full above, reveal the beautiful life and character of our New England ancestry. This was a type, at Lenox, of the New England home of the olden time. We catch glimpses of genuine old-fashioned hospitality, of the freedom of country life and of the religious life of the period. The cottage where William Walker lived is quite picturesque. The old stone chimney has been "tunneled" to make a passage way; the old stairway is very attractive. There was a place in the wainscoting in the old dining-room just large enough to hold the family Bible. It is, and was, indeed a pleasant old house and commands a picturesque Berkshire view.

A few more facts about William Walker, I enter here. Judge William Walker (b. June 22, 1751, d. October 31, 1831) was a good

type of the old New England gentleman. His father died when he was but two years old. He came to Berkshire when he was scarce twenty. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War at twenty-four. He marched with a Company as Captain from Lenox to Sheffield at the time of the Shays Rebellion. (See History of Berkshire County, 1829.)

He was a practical business man as well as Judge. His middle life was one of great activity, his old age full of sweetness and charm. He was interested in the iron furnace at what is now Lenoxdale as early as 1785, as well as in other businesses. He was interested in the development of the then (1789) western country. He was a stockholder in the Phelps and Gorham purchase of lands in central New York, near Canandaigua, went there personally as agent of the Company and opened what by some authorities is said to have been the first land office in America.*

The letters of William Walker written at that time are still preserved and are quite interesting as pertaining to the settlement of the towns in that portion of the State of New York.

Mr. George S. Conover, writing for the newspapers about 1889 under the heading "Scraps of Early History" (five short articles) and under the heading "Early History" for the *Ontario County Times* (seven articles) says:—

"Judge Walker was intimately connected with the early history "of this region, having been a shareholder in the Gorham, Phelps & "Co.'s purchase, and was the local agent for the survey and sale of the "Genesee tract, a position for which he was eminently fitted, for in "addition to his large acquaintance and his previous connection with "land operations, he was by profession a practical surveyor and "thoroughly competent to superintend and direct the operations of the "surveyors that were employed in surveying, plotting and mapping "this great tract of land, preliminary to its being brought into the "market."

Caleb Walker, brother of William Walker, also a soldier of the Revolution (having served under Col. Timothy Walker of Rehoboth),

*See History of the Pioneer Settlement of Phelps & Gorham purchase. O. Turner, Rochester, Wm. Alling, 1851, page 136; "local agent of surveys and sales", pages 137, 141; "builds and opens a log land office at Canandaigua", page 164 (1789), page 166, 168, 224, 431.)

died at Canandaigua, N. Y., August 10, 1790. For a short sketch of Caleb Walker, see Chapter 5 of Mr. George S. Conover's "Early History" written for the *Ontario County Times.*

From about 1785-1805, William Walker and Joseph Goodwin were partners under the style and firm name of Walker & Goodwin, carrying on an iron furnace. Among other things they made and sold iron hollow ware of every variety then in use.

The personal appearance of Judge William Walker attracted attention everywhere. He was a tall and handsome man, over six feet in height, — a companionable man. He was known and respected throughout the Commonwealth. No man was better known or respected in Berkshire County. For many years he was loved and remembered in Berkshire for his fatherly kindness. Allen's Biographical Dictionary speaks of him as "tall with white locks and of great personal dignity." (He was 6 ft. 4 in. in height.) Governor Lincoln said that William Walker was "the most venerable man" he ever saw. He could control an audience wonderfully. He was a worker and a leader when solid worth commanded respect.

He built about 1804 the house in the village of Lenox on land bought of Azariah Egleston in 1803, where his son, Judge William Perrin Walker, resided after his marriage in 1807 (see deed of William Walker to Wm. P. Walker, B. 52. page 252, June 22, 1813) and where Mrs. William Perrin Walker lived until her death in 1864. Afterward that house on Walker Street, was occupied by Judge Julius Rockwell until his death in 1888; he married the eldest of Judge William Perrin Walker's daughters.

The charm of the family life in these old Lenox homesteads was appreciated by a wide circle of relatives and friends. These houses were of the old New England type, hospitable old mansions, and many distinguished guests frequented them. Family and neighborhood ties were strong. The children's children were often sheltered. William Walker's life is worthy of being written by an abler hand; but who can gather up all the beauty of the Lenox family life!

That was a touching tribute William Walker paid to the memory of his father when he erected in 1795, in the old graveyard at Rehoboth, where the early Walker ancestors were buried in the early colonial times, a stone "in token of that filial respect for the memory of a

deceased Parent, which he never had opportunity personally, to pay," his father having died when he was but two years of age. On a visit to the spot on April 3d, 1882, the writer found the stone, near the ones erected to the memory of William Walker's grandfather and grandmother, while in the same yard was a brown stone slab erected in 1879 by the descendants of Philip Walker, our ancestor, who died in 1679, two hundred years before.

The letter inserted below describes the location of the Rehoboth graveyard, and indicates the location of certain of the Walker gravestones erected there:—

Dear Mother:— April 4, 1882.

To-day I visited Rehoboth. I found the Town Records of ancient Rehoboth beginning the 26th day of the 10th month 1644, in the possession of William H. Luther, Town Clerk of the present township of Rehoboth, residing at Rehoboth Village (not on the railroad). The Book of the Proprietors I found at the house of the late Davis Carpenter of Seekonk. This book is in the control of Davis Carpenter now residing at St. Joseph, Mo., who usually comes East to the old homestead, in September. Mrs. Arilla Dexter of Seekonk, a descendant of Col. Timothy Walker, is, I am told, familiar with the family history. There is a small white church with green blinds at East Providence, R. I., about 1-8 mile easterly of Rumford Station on a branch of the Boston & Providence R. R. This spot, it is said, was a part of ancient Seekonk and Rehoboth. The old burying ground of the original Rehoboth Parish is on the other side of the highway from the church. It is a very old burying ground and is not well cared for. Seventy-four paces south of the highway (which separates the church and burying ground) and seventeen paces west of the highway on the east of the burying ground I found the stone erected to the memory of Caleb Walker, Jr., by his son William Walker.

There is a face (angel) at the top, and the inscription (omitting the old time letters and capitals) reads:

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. Caleb Walker, Junr who died March 4th Anno Domini 1753 in the 25th year of his age. This stone is erected by his son William Walker, Esqr in token of that filial respect for the memory of a deceased parent which he never had opportunity personally to pay.

Septr 1797."

Next south of and in a line with this is a smaller stone, though somewhat of the pattern, on which is this inscription:

"In memory of Mr. Caleb Walker who departed this life April *13*, 1768 in the 62d year of his age."

(And not April *3*, as noted in the Walker Book.) This was the grandfather of William Walker.

Next south is the stone which marks the grave of Abigail Walker. It states that she died *June* 1st, 1795 (and not *January* as printed in the Walker Book page 127 [No. 34]). She was William Walker's grandmother.

Twenty-two paces westerly of the tall monument erected to the memory of Rev. Samuel Newman, the first pastor, I found a brown stone, the top shaped thus /‾‾\ about four feet high and six inches thick, marked thus:

THE GRAVE OF
PHILLIP WALKER
"Buried ye 21 August 1679"

TO HIS MEMORY
Aug. 21, 1879.

Nearby is a small rough stone like this about 18 inches high.

Affectionately your son,

FRANCIS W. ROCKWELL

To Mrs. Lucy F. Rockwell, Lenox, Massachusetts.

A centennial celebration was held at Lenox on July 4, 1876. In his historical address on that occasion "on the spirit of the American people in the opening years of the Revolution," Judge Julius Rockwell alludes to Judge William Walker as follows:

"As the account of Paterson's regiment, after its eight months' "service near Boston, contained in all the local histories and in this "address, is understood to have been obtained, through the historian "of Berkshire, the late Rev. Dr. Field of Stockbridge, from the lips of "Judge William Walker during the last years of his life, who had been "an officer in the regiment, that life having closed in 1831, at eighty "years, I feel bound to present a slight sketch of his character and "services; and I know of no better way of presenting in brief review "the spirit of the Revolution, as exhibited in the lives of many men of "that period. He came to Lenox about 1773, from Rehoboth, in the "Old Colony, having just attained his majority. He was a farmer and "mechanic, which occupations were often combined in those days, "with also some education as a surveyor, in the common schools. "His means of living were dependent entirely upon his personal labor. "He had no time to lose or to give away.

"A stable and satisfactory government would have been to him "the supreme blessing of life. But he saw, with his strong common "sense, that a government attempting the separation of the power of "taxation from the right of representation would never be satisfactory, "and he was willing to do his full part in resisting that attempt, even "to death. As he would not ask another to make a sacrifice which he "did not share, he enrolled his name among the minutemen, liable to "be called at any hour to the vicinity of Boston, where the British "army held uneasy possession. When the light from the lanthorn of "Paul Revere appeared over the crests of the Green mountains, an- "nouncing the departure of troops from Boston for Lexington and "Concord, he went at once with the other minutemen to the scene of "danger, and soon went into service in the army, as a private or "subaltern officer, for a term of service which continued until 1777, "sharing the varied fortunes of Paterson's regiment. Afterwards he "was superintendent of the recruiting service in this part of Massa- "chusetts. There was no pleasure that he did not forego, no risk that "he did not cheerfully assume, no political duty, anywhere, that he did "not fully discharge. When relieved from duty as a soldier he took up "the broken threads of his business and prepared to encourage his "townsmen in passing through the pecuniary trials and embarrass- "ments that followed the war. In council and in the field during Shay's

"insurrection, he aided in disarming opposition to the new govern-
"ment. His ripened character in after life, the confidence reposed in
"him to the end, proved that all this enthusiasm of his young prime of
"life was sincere."

David Dudley Field's Article on Judge William Walker

For a brief sketch of Hon. William Walker, by David Dudley Field, see the *Berkshire Herald*, Lenox, January 13, 1832, Dr. Field then being the Secretary of the Berkshire County Bible Society of which Judge Walker had been President since its organization in 1817, together with resolutions of respect. He was interested in the Berkshire Agricultural Society, was one of the early Vice Presidents (See History of Pittsfield, Volume 2, page 332); he was President in 1820 when he also delivered the annual address; he was interested early in domestic manufacturers. (Ibid. pages 481 and 2.) He was in various businesses, and was a manufacturer at Lenoxdale. He was a recruiting officer at Lenox; and there are other facts in his life which will appear more in detail, when, as has been suggested, a sketch of his life is fully written out.

Positions and Offices Held by William Walker (in part)

He was a member of the Congress of Deputies of Berkshire held at Stockbridge, July 6, 1774. His autograph appears with the one hundred and ten signers of the non-importation agreement at Lenox, which now hangs in the Charles Sedgwick Library in the old Court House there. (R. C. R. has written brief sketches of a large majority of the signers of that agreement.) In 1775, in 1776, and the early part of 1777, he was in the Army. He was First Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Continental Infantry. (See Heitman's Historical Register.) He also was Adjutant of that Regiment. He was a member of the General Court in 1778, '80, '84, '87, '91, '94, '95; a member of the Convention which framed the Massachusetts Constitution in 1780.

On February 16, 1781, he was appointed by Governor John Hancock, Register of Wills, etc., for Berkshire County, resigning about 1785. His commission is among the family papers.

On October 16, 1783, he was chosen a State Senator, "for the District of Berkshire," by the two branches of the General Court.

The letter announcing his choice is among the family papers. His son is authority for the statement, however, that he did not take his seat at the session.

On November 11, 1795, Governor Samuel Adams appointed him Judge of Probate for Berkshire County, which position he held until his resignation in January 1824. His commission is among the family papers.

On February 25, 1794, he was appointed by Governor Samuel Adams as one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Berkshire. His commission is among the family papers.

On June 16th, 1807, Governor James Sullivan appointed him a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas (consisting of three judges) for the County of Berkshire, which office he held for about four years, until a new system was established. His commission is among the family papers.

He was an associate Justice of the Berkshire Court of Sessions in 1809 and from 1811 to 1814. His commission dated September 3, 1811, from Governor Elbridge Gerry, is among the family papers.

In 1824, he was a Presidential Elector for the district of Berkshire. His certificate of election signed by Governor W. Eustis is among the family papers.

Tributes to William Walker

I note the following in the obituary column of *The Pittsfield Sun* of November 3, 1831:—

"Died, at Lenox, on Monday morning last, after a few days' confinement, 'full of years and full of honors', the Hon. William Walker aged 80. He sinks into the tomb with the veneration, respect and love of the entire People of Berkshire, and of all who *knew* him. He was amongst the few remaining of the efficient and gallant actors in the Revolutionary War, having entered the service of his country at the commencement of the struggle, and continued therein until the conclusion of peace. He sustained the character of a brave and active officer and was held in high estimation by the Commander-in-chief, the gallant Washington. As a citizen he was ever held in the highest estimation, and was called by his fellow citizens, from time to time, to sustain the most important offices within their gift, the duties of all of

which he discharged with a praise-worthy fidelity and to the satisfaction of his constituents." * * *

A copy of the Will of William Walker may be found among the Probate Records for Berkshire County, at Pittsfield.

Berkshire Bible Society

I find the following beautiful local tribute paid to William Walker of Lenox, and Alvan Hyde of Lee, by the Executive Committee of the Berkshire Bible Society in 1834.

"When this Society was organized, in 1817, the Hon. William "Walker was elected President, and Rev. Alvan Hyde, D.D., Vice "President. They were annually re-elected to their offices afterward, "until the decease of Judge Walker, in the autumn of 1831. Dr. "Hyde succeeded him as President, at the anniversary in 1832, and "held the office at his death the last month." And the record continues:

"These excellent men, who contributed so much to the formation, "growth, and prosperity of this Society, resembled each other in "several points of their history and traits of character. Both rose to "distinction by a course of becoming and virtuous conduct. They "were well behaved in childhood and youth, disposed to avail themselves of the advantages for knowledge, with which, in different "degrees, they were favored; they were gentlemanly in manhood, and "grave and dignified as they advanced in age. They were the friends "of the Lord Jesus Christ, the friends of each other, and of good men. "Both exercised a very happy influence, particularly in the towns in "which they lived, in the County also, in the church, and in the world. "They fellowshipped the benevolent enterprises of the age, and aided "them by their counsels, resources, and prayers. Their names are "identified with almost everything of a general nature in this vicinity, "which has for its object the good of society. They were lovely and "pleasant in their lives, and the death of the latter soon followed that "of the former."*

*Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, wife of Joshua Carpenter, and half-sister of Judge William Walker, died at Lee, March 23, 1844, aged 79. Capt. Daniel Smith, Mrs. Carpenter's brother, died at Cheshire, March 15, 1826.

The Judge William Walker homestead, about a mile south of Lenox Village, passed to his son, Judge William P. Walker. He conveyed the land and house to

William Perrin Walker

William Perrin Walker (father of Lucy Forbes [Walker] Rockwell) was born at Lenox, October 8, 1778, and died there November 11, 1858; he married, Thursday evening, January 29, 1807, Lucy Adam of Canaan, Connecticut. He graduated at Williams College in 1798. His diploma (in 1903) was in the possession of his grandson, George Perrin Davis, of Bloomington, Illinois, himself a graduate of Williams in 1864. He was admitted to the Berkshire Bar in 1802. He held the following public offices: Clerk of the Court of Sessions of the Peace in 1808. (See Gen. Sessions of the Peace, B. 2, pages 37, 52 and 53.) Representative to General Court in 1809. State Senator 1810, 1811 and 1815. Chief Justice of Court of Sessions, Berkshire County, from 1819 to 1828. Member of the Governor's Council in 1811 and 1823. Appointed Judge of the Probate Court for Berkshire County to succeed his father, the Hon. William Walker, in 1824; resigned in 1848. His first Probate Court was held at Lenox, March 2, 1824. (See Probate Records, B. 27, page 84.) His last Court was held at Lenox, December 6, 1848. (See Probate Records, B. 52, page 24.) He was the Postmaster at Lenox from March 14, 1820, to February 14, 1848, 27 years 11 months. He was a Trustee of Williams College from 1824 to 1846. A copy of this will may be found in the Probate Office for the County of Berkshire.

The writer of a sketch in the "Walkers of the Old Colony," page 243, etc., alludes to him as one of the most prominent of the old

Samuel and Elliot Cabot, Trustees of Mrs. Margaret E. Walker, wife of his son, John A. Walker, on March 21, 1850 (B. 128, page 69), and they conveyed to Edwards Pierepont on September 1, 1859 (B. 155, page 546), and Judge Pierepont conveyed the house and eighteen acres and a fraction to Hon. Richard Goodman on November 1, 1861 (B. 171, page 452).

In the deed is a surveyor's description and it is said to be "a portion of the premises known as the Walker place and including the old Walker House" etc., "now occupied by said Goodman". In 1903 the old house still was occupied by the children of Hon. Richard Goodman, he having conveyed this and other property to Mrs. Goodman and their children on August 29, 1894 (B. 298, page 211). The Goodman family have thus occupied the house for over forty years preserving its old-time features. It indeed has been a pleasure to have the old house occupied by so pleasant and friendly a family.†

†Book and Page references here refer to land records of Berkshire Middle District Registry of Deeds now at Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Jeffersonain party in Western Massachusetts. Over six feet in height (6 ft. 3 in.) and well proportioned, his personal appearance and manners were uncommonly dignified and elegant. Refinement, delicacy and courtesy were his marked characteristics. He had quick discernment and penetrating judgment. Generous and hospitable, mild, candid, affectionate and amiable, his influence in the community was very great and all looked up to him for counsel and paid him the highest respect. His dispatch in business was remarkable. As a Judge, he was courteous, patient, dispassionate, intelligent and impartial. His father and he each held an enviable position in the affections and confidence of the people of Berkshire County.

William Perrin Walker married at Canaan, Connecticut, Lucy Adam of Canaan, daughter of Mr. John Adam, and granddaughter of Mr. Samuel Forbes, January 29, 1807. See *Pittsfield Sun* of February 1807. (See Lenox Town Records for copy of marriage certificate.)

In the *Pittsfield Sun* of November 18, 1858, is a short notice of his life and death. There, also, may be found the Resolutions of the Berkshire Bar adopted at the Court House in Lenox, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1858, as follows:

"Whereas the Hon. William P. Walker, late a member of the Berkshire Bar, and for twenty-four years Judge of Probate for the County of Berkshire, has been called to his final rest, therefore,

"Resolved, That in the death of Judge Walker, after long years of illness and seclusion from our midst, we are carried back in pleasant reminiscences to the days when, in the discharge of official duties, he was so familiarly known to us, and to the citizens of Berkshire. We gratefully recall his venerable form and commanding presence, his affable deportment, his honest decision of purpose, his devotion to duty, and his conscientious regard for the important interests confided to his keeping. His character was in happy correspondence with his prepossessing exterior, on which 'the gods did set their seal, to give the world assurance of a man'.

"Resolved, That this event further reminds us that the patriarchal fathers of Berkshire are fast passing away, and that another of the links is broken which unite our own to a past generation. In rendering this tribute of respect to the virtues of the departed, we blend with it

the reverence due to one who has gone home after a long sojourn, in the fulness of years and a ripe old age.

'Resolved, That we request His Honor Judge Bishop, now presiding in this Court, to cause these Resolutions to be entered upon its records, and that a copy, attested by the Secretary, be delivered to the widow of the deceased, and that the Resolutions be published in the public newspapers of the County.

"I. SUMNER, Chairman."

"HENRY W. TAFT, Secretary."

Daughters of William Walker and of William Perrin Walker

The intent of this writing forbids that the whole family history of the Walkers at Lenox, should be written here, but I may be allowed perhaps to allude to the marriages of the daughters of Judge William and of Judge William P. Walker.

Sarah, the daughter of Hon. William Walker, attended Miss Sarah Pierce's school at Litchfield, Connecticut, as early as 1795. This school was known as the Litchfield Female Academy and was established in 1792; it became quite famous. She was married at Lenox on August 5, 1802, to Dr. Charles Worthington. "She was a very superior woman." Dr. Charles Worthington was born at Colchester, Connecticut, August 27, 1788. He was a son of Captain Daniel and Mrs. Lois (Foote) Worthington. He pursued his professional studies under Dr. Hall of Middletown. He was an excellent physician, "a discreet and safe physician"; but he engaged early in manufacturing pursuits and was a partner with Judge William P. Walker at Lenoxdale, the firm name being Walker & Worthington. (See Dr. Smith's paper in Berkshire Historical Society Proceedings.) He was a member of the Legislature about 1827. He died honored and beloved, May 23, 1840. She died at Stockbridge, October 18, 1846, aged 63.

The children of Dr. Charles Worthington and his wife Sarah were:

Mary Walker born February 10, 1804.
Sarah born March 3, 1806 — first wife.
Elizabeth born June 16, 1808 — first wife.
Harriet born July 27, 1813 — first wife.
Charles born February 23, 1822.

Mary never married. Sarah was married to Hon. John Z. Goodrich of Stockbridge and died December 22, 1856. Elizabeth was married to John H. Strong, June 22, 1837 (John H. Strong was descended from Elder John Strong of Northampton, brother of Eleanor), and died April 27, 1852, at Stockbridge, and had children.

Harriet was married to Henry W. Taft, Esq. (first wife), and died October 17, 1860. Charles died unmarried at Stockbridge, May 18, 1847, aged 25. He graduated at Williams College, Class of 1840, with the second honor of his Class. He was a lawyer of great promise.*

Children of Hon. John Z. Goodrich and Sarah, his wife:

1. Mary, d. June 25th, 1857, 18 years.
2. Sarah Walker, m. Joseph R. French of New Haven.
   Children: Mary and Isabel died young.
3. Isabelle, m. John M. Fiske of Cambridge.
   Children: Sarah Goodrich and John Landon.
4. Landon died young.

Sarah G. dau. of Isabelle and John W. Fiske, m. John Liecty, who died 1908. Children:

Isabel m. Henry Taft Strong of Pittsfield.
John.
Katherine m. Norman Churchill Hull of Pittsfield.

Children of John H. Strong and Elizabeth, his wife:

1. Charles Worthington Strong, b. May 9, 1840, of Pittsfield, m. August 11, 1864, Sarah E. Burghardt; Assistant Clerk of the Courts, d. December 28, 1906.
2. Charlotte Elizabeth, b. September 10, 1846, m. Charles Dunning of Eddy, McLennan Co., Texas. Children:

Mary Raymond.
Henry Taft.

Children of Charles Worthington Strong and Sarah Elizabeth, his wife:

1. Mary Elizabeth.
2. Margaret Dewey.
3. John Frederick.

*In Volume 1, Copy, Lenox Records, page 362 is minuted the marriage of Charles Worthington.

4. Henry Taft m. Isabel Liecty (see above).

5. Isabelle Worthington, m. Homer Edward Woodbridge, August 22, 1906.

John Frederick, son of Charles W. Strong, m. February 11, 1902, Georgianna Cook Smith at Chester, Connecticut.

Frederick Worthington (son of John F. and Georgianna), b. June 10, 1905.

Children of Isabelle W. Strong and Homer E. Woodbridge:

Dorothy, b. July 1, 1907.

Margaret, b. January 13, 1911.

Dana Mather, b. May 8, 1912.

The marriages of the four daughters of Judge William P. Walker's household:—

On Tuesday evening, November 22, 1836, the eldest daughter, Lucy Forbes Walker, was married to Hon. Julius Rockwell of Pittsfield, then Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. (See Lenox Records No. 2, page 11.)

A marriage notice appears in the *Massachusetts Eagle* and also in the *Pittsfield Sun* on November 24, 1836. Thursday, Thanksgiving day, November 24, 1836, they were at the old Rockwell Homestead, at Colebrook, Connecticut.

In Mrs. Mary Walker's diary, under November 22, 1836 (she was then 76 years of age) we find: "John Walker came with a chaise to "carry me up to attend Lucy's wedding. I wrapt up warm and rode "very comfortably, tho' almost dark. The company invited at seven "o'clock. At about eight they were married. Mr. Brinsmade made "an excellent prayer. Dr. Shepard performed the ceremony and "prayed. The room was as full of people as they could well stand. "Then many fine ladies were led up to kiss and be kist. I chose to "keep my seat which was a very good one. Frances was the only "bridesmaid. There were many elegant dresses. The bride was in "white satin, her head only ornamented with a few flowers and curls. "Then came the cake, six different kinds, all excellent good, then the "wine; everyone seemingly talking. A number spoke to me. Every-"thing went on agreeably. Last of all the bride's cake from New York, "a white loaf with two beautiful doves on the top, white as snow. The "loaf cut in small pieces and done up in white papers and given round

"to every home, the inside dark enough. I came away as soon as I got "my piece of it. I got home before nine o'clock. John rode home "with me in a four wheel carriage with a driver."

On Tuesday, October 30, 1838, Sarah Woodruff Walker, the second daughter, was married to David Davis, Esq., of Bloomington, Illinois.

(Notice in *Pittsfield Sun* of November 8, 1838. See Lenox Records No. 2, page 11.)

In Mrs. Mary Walker's diary under date of October 26, 1838, we find, "Mr. Davis and Sarah W. came down and made me a good little visit." And under date of October 30, "I rode up in the Judge's chaise and attended Sarah Woodruff Walker's marriage at 10 o'clock A.M. Mr. Davis has taken the brightest jewel in that family to transplant it near twelve hundred miles distant from all her relations. How could she be made willing to go? We had an abundance of good cake and good wine. A company from Canaan, a table full who were going to ride, William Adam and wife and child, etc., two carriages with the stage. After they were gone the family stayed to eat dinner, and at 3 o'clock I was bro't home by the Judge who helpt me in and built me a fire."

(Mrs. Mary Walker was then 78 years of age, and she lived only about 40 days after this wedding.)

The bride was going a long distance from home. In those days it was quite a journey to Bloomington, Illinois, before the era of railroads. The journey took about three weeks. There were few dry eyes when the family and friends bade the bride good-bye.

On Wednesday December 29, 1841, the third daughter, Frances Mary Walker, was married to Mr. Daniel R. Williams of Stockbridge. (Dr. Samuel Shepard's record says December 29.)?

(Notice in *Pittsfield Sun* of January 13, 1842. Middle initial *W.* mistake).) (See Lenox Records No. 2, page 57.)

On Thursday, July 13, 1843, the fourth daughter, Cornelia Walker, was married to Mr. Joseph Hand Scranton, then of Augusta, Georgia, where they resided three years previous to their going to Scranton, Pennsylvania. He was a descendant of John Scranton, an early settler of Guilford, Connecticut. (See Memorial of the Scranton Family.) Marriage notice in *Berkshire County Whig* of July 27, 1843. (Mistake

in middle initial of Mr. Scranton's name.) See Lenox Register No. 1, page 49.

These four sisters were married within a period of seven years. Dr. Shepard, pastor at Lenox for many years, performed the marriage ceremonies. They were all married in the east room in the house in Lenox Village. Lucy was married at twenty-eight, Sarah and Frances at twenty-four, and Cornelia at twenty.

The four gentlemen these sisters married were highly respected and honored in the communities where they lived. For a sketch of Hon. Julius Rockwell, see page 73 of this work.

Honorable David Davis

David Davis (LL. D.), born in Cecil County, Maryland, March 9, 1815, graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1832; studied law with Judge Henry Walker Bishop in Lenox, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and at the New Haven Law School, was admitted to the Bar in Illinois in 1835. In 1844 he was elected to the State Legislature. In 1847 he was a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention. In 1848 he was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, and was re-elected twice, 1855 and 1861. Before he had completed his last term, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln appointed him an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. For many years he was a friend of Mr. Lincoln, and they drove the circuit together for years. (See article on "Lincoln as a Lawyer" by Frederick Trevor Hill in the *Century* magazine March 1906, page 745, and Mr. Hill's book 178-195.) Mr. Davis was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, in 1860. Mr. Davis and Mr. Wentworth ("Long John" Wentworth) were responsible for the most part for Lincoln's nomination. David Davis was one of Mr. Lincoln's Executors. He resigned from the Supreme Court in 1877 to take his seat in the United States for the Senate term of six years and in October 1881, he was elected president pro tem. of that body; he resigned in 1883; he died June 26, 1886.

(See Lawrence Weldon's Address before the Illinois Legislature, at the joint memorial services for Judge Davis and General Logan, February 22, 1887. The address of Leonard Swett before the Bar Association of Illinois. The Supreme Court of the U. S., Wm., H.

Barnes, in Cyclopaedia of American Government, Barnes & Co., Washington, 1875. Transactions of McLean County Historical Society, Volume 1, page 320, Bloomington, Illinois, 1879. Lincoln the Lawyer, by Frederick Trevor Hill, N. Y. (The Century Co.), 1906 (page 195).)

Daniel R. Williams

For a sketch of Mr. Daniel R. Williams see the address of Rev. Parris T. Farwell, at Stockbridge, April 21, 1899. Nothing can be added to that testimonial of his excellent life work. For more than sixty years he was connected with the Housatonic National Bank, at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He represented the best type of Berkshire citizenship. His whole life was in keeping with the best and sweetest of New England traditions. Delightful Stockbridge was the fit setting for such a life.

If to be of a gentle temper, of agreeable manner, of gentle aims and desires, to carry one's self toward others in the spirit of the golden rule, to be courteous to young and old, rich and poor alike, to be ingenuous, open, fair, artless, frank, candid, sincere, careful of others' interests, thoughtful in the care of the aged, sympathetic with the young, attentive to family ties and considerate in all the relations of life, — if these characteristics mark the true gentleman, then indeed was Mr. Daniel R. Williams clearly entitled to be so named.

If to be willing to perform the duties that go to make up the well-being of a neighborhood, to be kind and charitable to the poor and unfortunate, to promote the interests of education, and personally to aid in every way the well-being of the entire community,—if this be the part of a good citizen, then indeed was he entitled to be so called.

He was fitted for a larger sphere but preferred to devote his life to his parents and family in a quiet New England village. He was devoted to his wife. He was the counsellor, executor, guardian and friend of the stranger, and of the fatherless and the widow.

No one sought his counsel in vain. While the memory of his life work, in the village of Stockbridge, remains, his record will be regarded as that of a good and true man.

Joseph Hand Scranton

Joseph Hand Scranton was born at East Guilford, Connecticut, June 28, 1813; he died June 6, 1872. He resided principally at Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he was connected with large business enterprises.

To gain an idea of the energy and business activity of Mr. Scranton, one must read Dr. H. Hollister's "Contributions to the History of the Lackawanna Valley," New York 1857. (Page 105-136.) Mr. Scranton, his brothers and associates were clearly entitled to be called "Captains of Industry." Mr. Scranton did a wonderful work in the Lackawanna Valley. The record of his achievements reads almost like a fairy tale. He was one of the best and most far-seeing business men of the country and commanded the confidence of the best of business men. A record such as was made by him is worthy of the highest praise. He reflected great credit on the old New England stock from whence he sprang and his descendants rightly can rejoice in his successful business achievements in his excellent record. He had a rare faculty of controlling and managing men.

These four gentlemen all held positions of trust and honor. They respected each other's abilities, were cordial and friendly in their relations and each thought himself fortunate in that he had married into this old Lenox family. It was a family where four bright, intelligent, delightful sisters were exceedingly happy in their marriages and in the pleasant interchange of courtesies, kindnesses and affection which attended them. Those of the next generation, who grew up in the atmosphere of that family feeling fully understand it, and yet will appreciate that words are idle rightly to describe it. For eighty years (1808-1888), the house in Lenox village was open for the family. Five generations, beginning with William Walker, have crossed its threshold, enjoyed the shelter it afforded in sunshine and in storm and have rejoiced in a family friendship quite unusual.

The last Walker marriage ceremony in the old mansion was that of Cornelia, the daughter of Judge Julius and Lucy Forbes (Walker) Rockwell, with Charles Pickering Bowditch, of Boston, on June 7, 1866. Mrs. Bowditch was a great-granddaughter of Judge William Walker. (Notice in *Berkshire County Eagle* of June 14, 1866. The

Lenox Register No 2, page 12, reads June 6, but this is a mistake.) The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Henry Neill. At the reception, Judge Rockwell wrote amid the general rejoicing, undisturbed by the gaiety and laughter of the young people present, one of his characteristic felicitous little poems.

It is with great reluctance that we leave the subject of "The Walker Family at Lenox." Sketches of both Mrs. William Walker and of Mrs. William Perrin Walker, of Mrs. Worthington, of Mrs. William P. Walker and of her daughters, Mrs. Rockwell, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Scranton, should be written. The gracious lives of these attractive women, their sweetness, charm of manner and intelligence may not here be set forth fully. They were the delight of their respective households, of all the wide circle of family connections, of a large number of family and neighborhood friends. Their influence was refining and permanent. Mrs. Frances M. Williams of Stockbridge is the only one left, endeared to all who know her, and is a lovely example to this generation of the kindly graciousness and true worth of the earlier one. (D. 1903.)

There is so much more of interest to be written. We may not write here of the old-time living, the old-time servants, the neighborhood attachments, the charm of the old friendship and associations with the other village and neighborhood families, distinguished for their refinement and culture, the memories of distinguished guests who frequented the old Lenox homes, the delights of rural scenes amid the ever-changing aspect of the beautiful hills — these and more capture and hold the imagination. The old-time Lenox — who will truly picture it?

There have been many tributes written to the modern Lenox, but from 1787 to 1868 Lenox was the county seat of Berkshire. "A "coterie composed largely of gentlemen holding county offices had "grown into a remarkable social body, distinguished for intellectual "graces, and the marvel of all observers for its fraternal friendship and "close alliance." There were the elder and the younger Judge Walker, the County Treasurers, Joseph Tucker, and his son George J. Tucker, Rev. Dr. Samuel Shepard, Doctor Worthington, James W. Robbins, Judge Henry W. Bishop, and Charles Sedgwick and Henry W. Taft, the last two known and highly respected throughout the Commonwealth

as model Clerks of the Courts. They and their families and friends gave a tone, an intellectual atmosphere to this village amid the hills which made it without a rival as a village of intellectual and friendly people, and second to none in New England, in its day. Here too Miss Catherine Sedgwick and Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler drew around them a coterie of guests and friends which formed a chosen intellectual circle and made the Lenox of the old days famous. The town attracted the best of the intellectual life of the country to share in the delights of its charming natural surroundings. Lenox held a preeminent place in the esteem of all conversant with its attractions "that had been gained by social influences of exceptional power." Its young people mingled with those of the neighborhood village of Stockbridge, and the general parties held were highly entertaining and delightful, as witness the "motto" party of 1835, which embraced young and old village dwellers as well as the noted strangers within the gates. To read again the poetical *bon mots* of those old-times neighborhood gatherings, with a knowledge of the traditions clustering around them, is even at this day a great treat and pleasure. Indeed the old Berkshire is fast passing. Its record, wherever known, is still a constant delight.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE FOUR DAUGHTERS OF JUDGE WILLIAM P. WALKER OF LENOX

Lucy Forbes (Walker) Rockwell

(Mrs.) Lucy Forbes (Walker) Rockwell was born January 6, 1808, died on Sunday morning, February 13, 1887. She was the eldest of the four sisters. Her given name was that of her mother, while her middle name, Forbes, was that of her maternal grandmother before marriage. She married Hon. Julius Rockwell, November 22, 1836. They lived at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, until 1865, when, soon after the death of Mrs. Rockwell's mother, they removed to Lenox and occupied the Walker village homestead. Here Mrs. Rockwell passed the remainder of her life, twenty-one years, Judge Rockwell surviving her less than two years. Their married life was over fifty years, twenty-nine at Pittsfield and twenty-one at Lenox. They had five children: William Walker, who died in the service of his country

December 4, 1863; Cornelia who married Charles Pickering Bowditch of Boston; Francis Williams, the compiler of these minutes; Alice Gray who died at the age of four; and Robert Campbell.

"Mrs. Rockwell was of a gentle, kindly nature, sympathetic and "loving. Her home life was especially bright and cheerful and in all "its varied relations and experiences, even in her final days of suffering, "she kept her bright, sunny spirit. Her life was happy and her death "but a transition."

Sarah Woodruff (Walker) Davis

(Mrs.) Sarah Woodruff (Walker) Davis was born September 4, 1814. She was named after her father's mother. She was educated at New Haven and at Hartford; in the latter place she studied under the guidance of Catherine and Harriet Beecher.

On October 30, 1838, she married Mr. David Davis of Cecil County, Maryland, who, having read law with Judge Henry Walker Bishop of Lenox, had begun the practice of his profession in Illinois in 1835. She left a home, where she had been tenderly reared, kindred and friends, opportunities for social enjoyment and culture, and went with her husband to Bloomington, Illinois, then a village of five hundred people. She watched its growth until at the time of her death in 1879 it was a city of eighteen thousand.

Such splendid tributes as were paid her at the Commemorative Services at Bloomington! It was said that in her every one lost a friend. She was a true helpmeet to her husband, the model of mothers. Welcomes to her fireside were ever genuine and graceful. She was hospitable, and sympathetic. She could fill any position with grace. She was true and genuine. "She did nothing that she did not do well." She was identified with the best of Bloomington life, and with the best everywhere she went. None knew her but to respect and love her. She lived a happy and beautiful life. "Around her home she carefully "trained the foliage and flowers. She delighted to live among 'the "roses and the lilies'." Like her charming mother, she was petite, quiet, intelligent. She could sympathize with those in trouble and rejoice with all in their successes. It was a pleasure and delight to come within the sphere of her sunny disposition. She made one feel at home. She could talk with the young and interest them. She was

natural and unaffected, yet there was a subtle charm springing from her refined and courteous thoughtfulness that ever afterward was remembered.

Frances Mary (Walker) Williams

(Mrs.) Frances Mary (Walker) Williams was born June 23d, 1817, and died March 11, 1903. It was the writer's privilege to prepare the following brief notice which may be found in the *Berkshire County Eagle* of March 11, 1903:—

Mrs. Frances M. Williams died early this morning at Stockbridge, in her 86th year. She was the daughter of Judge William P. Walker and granddaughter of Judge William Walker of Lenox.

Born at Lenox on June 23d, 1817, she was married to the late Daniel R. Williams of Stockbridge on December 29, 1841. (See Lenox T. R. No. 2, page 57.) For over 60 years Mr. Williams was connected with the Housatonic National bank. Their home at Stockbridge for over 50 years was the highest type of a New England home. Mr. Williams represented the best class of Berkshire citizenship. Their lives were in keeping with the best and sweetest of New England traditions. Descended from Puritan ancestry, they possessed those traits of character that have made New England respected and admired. They were courteous, kindly and true. The life work of Mr. Williams was summed up in the address of Rev. Parris T. Farwell at Stockbridge on April 21, 1899, at the services at the church. Mrs. Williams was one of the brightest, loveliest women of Berkshire.

Every one who had made her acquaintance was charmed with her generous personality. She was sympathetic and endowed with the best of good humor. It was simply impossible not to be won by her courtesy and genial manner. Ever kindly, considerate of the feelings of others, full of hope, looking upon life with a firm faith, she made others happy while she herself realized all the possibilities of true living. Such a home life as she made possible is rare indeed. The people of Stockbridge appreciated her gentle, useful and refined life among them. To how many has her cordial hospitality been a blessing. She delighted in callers and guests. She brought refreshment and cheer to many a weary heart. Her life has been a blessing to her day and generation.

For the family may be added the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Williams had a large circle of nephews and nieces, scattered throughout the country, from Boston to San Francisco; she was familiarly and lovingly known to all the family connections as "Aunt Fanny." Her Stockbridge home was the Mecca of the family for years. Her uniform courtesy and kindness to all the family and to her friends can be appreciated partially only. One who, for a short time, had the privilege of being a member of that household knows full well that such a home is rare indeed, even if not impossible in this generation. In the village of Stockbridge, rich and poor alike respected, admired and loved her. Her home always was open, her heart tender and true. Her house always was full of young people. It was ever a treat to hear her talk, to catch the winning expression of her face, to watch the sparkling eye and to enjoy her fascinating presence. She was simply enthroned in the hearts of all with whom she came in contact. A rare woman was Mrs. Williams and those indeed were fortunate who had the pleasure of her friendship.*

Cornelia (Walker) Scranton

(Mrs.) Cornelia (Walker) Scranton was born February 22, 1823, and died February 22, 1895. She was the second wife of Mr. Joseph Hand Scranton, to whom she was married on the 13th of July 1843. They resided for three years at Augusta, Georgia, and afterward at Scranton, Pennsylvania. She possessed rare qualities of mind and great knowledge of affairs. She had natural diplomatic qualities, was of lovable character, of great resources and of commanding influence. She was a delightful companion, a woman of generous heart and charitable deeds. The youngest of the four sisters, she was admired and loved by all who knew her.

BRIEF MINUTES OF THE SONS OF JUDGE WILLIAM PERRIN WALKER AND THEIR FAMILIES

William Walker

William Walker, the eldest son, was a merchant at Lenox and in Ohio from 1833 to 1860; afterwards he was at Scranton, Pa. He was born at Lenox, July 26, 1810, and died at Scranton, in 1879.

*Mr. W. W. Scranton has a delightful portrait of her by Prince Troubetzkoy.

On July 8, 1833, he married Harriet W. Collins, widow of Dr. Ethan S. Collins of Granby, Connecticut, who was a daughter of Daniel Swan of Norwich, Connecticut, and who died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 26, 1858, aged 46.

He left a daughter, Frances Swan Walker, born at Amherst, Ohio, August 3, 1835, who was married, in Ohio, November 12, 1855, to Cyrus Swan, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; he was a native of Sharon, Connecticut. They had three children: Frances Walker, born July 13, 1857, at Sharon, Connecticut; Harriet Rachel, born February 15, 1860, at Poughkeepsie, and William Walker, born March 23, 1863, at Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Swan died May 21, 1900. Mrs. Swan and her children reside at Poughkeepsie.

William Walker was one of the brightest of the family, sparkling and entertaining in his conversation, a man of good business ability. There is a portrait of him, as a young man, still preserved in the family. (Now, 1904, in the possession of Mrs. Swan.) He was buried in the family plot at Lenox.

George Walker

George Walker, the second son of Judge William Perrin Walker, was a merchant at Lenox from 1833 to 1849. He married Harriet, born January 28, 1820, daughter of George Hull, of Sandisfield, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts for seven years (1836-1843). She died at Sandisfield, June 2, 1851, aged 31. They had been married nearly six years. (For an estimate of Lieutenant Governor Hull's character, see the *Massachusetts Eagle* of November 24, 1836. See Berkshire Historical Society Papers, pamphlet 1894, for a sketch of his life by Rev. Aaron W. Field.)

From 1851, for seven years, George Walker devoted his life to the care of his invalid father at Lenox. Such service as he rendered can find no adequate earthly recompense. His books of memoranda still are preserved containing many details of family and neighborhood life and are very interesting. He was a man of wide reading, very entertaining, a most interesting and delightful companion. He had a pleasing faculty of letter writing. His letters were full of facts, yet condensed, full of pleasant, brief comments. He died March 9, 1860.

He left two daughters, Frances Mary, named after her father's sister (Mrs. Daniel R. Williams of Stockbridge, Mass.), who was married, October 10, 1872, to Henry V. Pierpont (b. Vergennes, Vt.) of Chicago. Mr. Pierpont died June 27th, 1913.

They have three children:

1. Lawrence, b. July 29, 1873, m. Bessie Rogers on April 15, 1903.
2. George Walker, b. September 30, 1875, m. Pauline Peters, May 23, 1914, d. October 22, 1918.
3. Sarah, b. September 14, 1885, m. May 27, 1907, Alden Kendrick Morgan, 1715 Barry Ave., Chicago.

Emmeline Dean, who was married to General Samuel C. Armstrong, "the founder of Hampton," October 13, 1869.

Mrs. Armstrong died October 10, 1878, leaving two children:

1. Louise, who was married to William H. Scoville of Hampton, Va., on May 26, 1900.

They have five children:

Anne Beecher Scoville, b. May 11, 1903.
Samuel Armstrong Scoville, b. September 14, 1905.
Louise Hopkins Scoville, b. May 1, 1907.
Roxana Foote Scoville, b. March 26, 1910.
Harriet Beecher Scoville, b. March 2, 1913.

2. Edith Hull who was married to Dr. Winthrop T. Talbot of Boston, on September 19, 1896.

Children:

Frances Williams, b. August 10, 1900.
Emily, b. December 23, 1901.
Samuel Armstrong, b. April 20, 1903.

Mrs. Armstrong and her two daughters all were married at Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Talbot has written the life of her father, General Samuel Chapman Armstrong. (Doubleday, Page & Company, New York, 1904.)

Charles Walker

Charles Walker, the third son of Judge William Perrin Walker, died in infancy.

John Adam Walker

John Adam Walker, the fourth son of Judge William Perrin Walker, graduated at Williams College in 1840, with high honors, delivering at Commencement "The Philosophical Oration." In 1841-2 he was one year at Andover studying theology. He was a tutor at Williams in 1844-5. He studied law at New Haven and with Judge Henry W. Bishop at Lenox, and was admitted to the Bar in 1848. He married, October 14, 1847, Margaret E. Magee, daughter of Charles E. Magee of Boston. In October 1853, he removed from Lenox to Pittsfield. In December 1855, he was appointed Special Justice and in October 1858, Standing Justice of the Police Court in Pittsfield, resigning in 1859 to become a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives where he was a member of the Joint Special Committee on the Revision of the General Statues. In April 1860, he was chosen Secretary and Treasurer of the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He died May 24, 1864, aged 43. He had inherited a good intellect, was a tall, well-proportioned, handsome man, affable and kindly and was esteemed for his ability and integrity, a gentleman of good attainments and ripe scholarship.

The first son of John Adam Walker, William Perrin Walker, named after his grandfather, died in his youth. Mrs. Walker and three children, Miss Mary Magee Walker, Miss Louisa Huntington Walker, and Elliot Walker, reside at Pittsfield.

Elliot and his two sons, Nelson and Charles, are the only male descendants of Hon. William Walker who bear the name of Walker.

Elliot Walker m. October 15, 1890, Alice Macy, dau. Mrs. Wm. H. Talcott. He died in 1923.

Children of Elliot and Alice (Macy) Walker:

Nelson Macy b. September 27, 1891.
Charles Elliot, Captain U. S. Army, b. March 6, 1893.
Margaret Elliot b. June 6, 1906.

Richard Henry Walker

Richard Henry Walker, the fifth son of Judge William Perrin Walker, and the youngest of his children, passed his life at Lenox. He married (1) Charlotte E. Goodrich, February 7, 1854. She died a

Pittstown, N. Y., July 5, 1854. He married (2) Annie Gale Perry (daughter of Rev. Elisha G. Perry, a Baptist clergyman, and Susan W. Perry), on November 28, 1855. (Lenox Register No. 2, page 1.) She died January 6, 1902.

Their children reside at Lenox, viz:

1. Lucy Walker, who was married to Rev. R. DeWitt Mallary on January 16, 1883.

2. Anna Pauline Walker, married December 9, 1903, to Doctor Edward Preston Hale.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. Mallary, all born in Lenox:

1. Lucy Walker Mallary, b. April 4, 1884, died April 7, 1884.

2. Theresa Scudder Mallary, b. April 5, 1885, m. Frederick H. Turner, January 8, 1910, of Great Barrington. She died.

3. Lucy Rockwell Mallary, b. February 13, 1887.

4. Meta Schaff Mallary, b. November 20, 1888.

5. Marguerite Erskine Walker Mallary, b. January 29, 1892.

6. Raymond DeWitt Mallary, Jr., b. October 5, 1898.

Richard H. Walker won and held the affection and respect of his neighbors and townsmen. He served on the Lenox School Committee in 1857, and was for several years on the Board of Selectmen.*

Richard H. Walker died September 21, 1895.

Rev. R. DeWitt Mallary died Jan. 29, 1911, at Springfield, Mass., where he was president of the American International College.

THE FAMILY OF DAVID DAVIS. FURTHER DESCENDANTS

Mr. George Perrin Davis of Bloomington, Illinois, contributes this family record.

David Davis, son of David and Ann (Mercer) Davis of Cecil County, Maryland, and Sarah Woodruff Walker, daughter of William Perrin and Lucy (Adam) Walker, were married by Rev. Samuel Shepard, D. D., at Lenox, Massachusetts on 30th of October 1838.

*Since these Walker Family minutes were written there has been published a book entitled "Lenox and the Berkshire Highlands", by R. DeWitt Mallary, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, The Knickerbocker Press, 1902.

It is dedicated as follows: "To the memory of Richard H. Walker, Esq., the "Grandfather of my children and the grandson of one of the early settlers of Lenox."

It is an interesting book, the opening chapter being headed "Old Time Lenox".

Children of David and Sarah W. Davis, all born at Bloomington, Illinois:—

A son b. and d. May 11th, 1840.
George Perrin Davis, b. June 3rd, 1842, d. about 1918.
Mercer Davis, b. October 27th, 1845.
Lucy Adam Davis, b. January 5th, 1850.
Sarah Worthington Davis, b. September 9th, 1852.
Frances Mary Davis, b. November 30th, 1857.
A daughter born and died October 12th, 1859.

David Davis died in Bloomington, Illinois, on Saturday, June 26th, 1886, at 6.08 a m., age 71 years, 3 months, 18 days. The funeral took place at the family residence on Tuesday, June 29th, 1886, at 3 o'clock p m. The services were conducted by the Rev. William G. Pierce of Champaign, Illinois, assisted by Rev. F. S. Brush, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomington, Illinois.

Sarah Woodruff Davis, wife of David Davis, died in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, at the residence of D. R. Williams whose wife was a sister of Mrs. Davis, on November 9, 1879. On Tuesday, November 11th, appropriate services were conducted at the house of Mr. Williams by the Rev. Dr. Parker of the Episcopal Church, at the conclusion of which the remains of Mrs. Davis were taken to Bloomington, Illinois. The funeral took place at the family residence on Saturday, November 15th, and the services were conducted by the Rev. Wm. G. Pierce of Champaign, Illinois, and the Rev. John Maclean, formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomington, where Mrs. Davis was accustomed to worship.

Mercer — son of David and Sarah W. Davis, died September 2nd, 1846.

Lucy Adam — daughter of David and Sarah W. Davis, died August 31st, 1850.

Frances Mary — daughter of David and Sarah W. Davis, died December 14th, 1857.

Sarah Worthington Davis, daughter of David and Sarah W. Davis, was married in Bloomington, Illinois, at the homestead of her parents on the 22nd day of December, 1875, to Henry Stuart Swayne of Toledo, Ohio. (Mr. Swayne was a son of Noah H. Swayne, Justice of U. S. Supreme Court.)

Henry S. Swayne died November 25th, 1893.

Sarah Worthington Davis married (second), John T. Lillard at Bloomington, Illinois.

Married at Attica, Indiana, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Capt. Robert B. Hanna, June 17th, 1869, by Rev. Mr. Cambern, George Perrin Davis of Bloomington, Illinois, to Ella E. Hanna of Attica, Indiana, daughter of James F. and Eliza (Johnson) Hanna of Indianapolis.

Children of above all born at Bloomington, Illinois:
Alice Scranton Davis, b. March 23rd, 1870.
David Davis, b. June 23rd, 1876.
Mercer Davis, b. May 6th, 1878.

Alice Scranton Davis, daughter of George P., and Ella H. Davis, was married in Bloomington, Illinois, at the home of her parents by Rev. E. K. Strong, January 21st, 1890, to Dr. Edward Wyllys Andrews, son of Dr. Edmund Andrews, of Chicago, Illinois.

Children of above born in Chicago, Illinois:
Edmund Andrews, b. April 4th, 1892.
Alice Eleanor Andrews, b. October 6th, 1896.

Married at Bloomington, Illinois, at the residence of the bride's mother by Rev. Mr. Pelton, David Davis, son of George P. and Ella H. Davis, to Edith E. Melluish, daughter of Joseph H., and Hannah Melluish, September 28th, 1899.

Children of above born at Bloomington, Illinois:
George Perrin Davis, b. September 12th, 1900.
David Davis, Jr., b. July 29th, 1906.

Mercer Davis, son of George P. and Ella H. Davis, was married by Rev. M. S. Davies at the home of the bride's parents in Fairbury, Illinois, Wednesday, April 22nd, 1903, to Dorothy Phelps, daughter of Albert G. and Linda (Hanna) Phelps.

Children of Mercer Davis and Dorothy Phelps:
Elizabeth, b. December 26.
Jean
Robert

Family Pictures, Furniture, etc.

Mr. William Walker Scranton, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has among several family portraits, one of Judge William Walker copied by Paige from an old family portrait. Francis W. Rockwell of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has a portrait of Judge William Perrin Walker, by Ingham (which hung for so many years in the house in Lenox Village), given by the family to his mother and by his brother and sister to him. Mrs. Lucy (Walker) Mallary has at Lenox the desk of Judge William Walker, while the old clock with "the chimes" was given by his will to his grandson, the late Richard H. Walker. The eight-day brass, tall clock purchased in 1815, which stood for three-quarters of a century in the house in Lenox Village, is still preserved. Mr. George P. Davis of Bloomington, Illinois, had the old sideboard.

FORBES ANCESTRY

The mother of Lucy Forbes (Walker) Rockwell was Lucy (Adam) Walker, born May 26, 1781, at Canaan, Connecticut; she married William P. Walker of Lenox, Massachusetts, January 29, 1807, and died at Lenox, September 11, 1864, aged 83.

On her mother's side, Mrs. Julius Rockwell of Lenox, was the great-granddaughter of Samuel Forbes of Canaan, Connecticut, whose daughter (Mrs. Rockwell's grandmother) Abigail was married to John Adam of Canaan; Mrs. Rockwell was in the fourth generation from John Adam, who was born May 29, 1714 (O. S.), in Bowfield, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, Scotland, and who sailed for America May 6, 1737, landing at Boston, June 25; he was a son of Robert Adam, who was a son of John Adam. John Adam who came to Boston, married Sarah, daughter of Capt. Eliphalet Leonard of Easton, Massachusetts, November 16, 1749. He removed from Taunton, Massachusetts, to Salisbury, Connecticut, and died April 17, 1802. (See Genealogy of the Adam Family, by William Adam of Canaan, Albany 1848. Pamphlet 1 pages.)*

*The writer of these minutes was invited to dine with his grandmother, Mrs. Lucy (Adam) Walker, at Lenox, on May 26th, 1862; it was their mutual birthday. She was 81 and he 18 years of age. It was a meeting never to be forgotten and the delight and charm of her conversation will always be remembered. She talked, among

For a brief sketch of Samuel Forbes, see a paper read at the one hundredth anniversary of the painting of the portraits of "Squire Forbes and Wife," celebrated December 17, 1895; this account was written by Mrs. Mary Geikie Adam (widow of Dr. George Adam) of Canaan, Connecticut, and published in the *Connecticut Western News*, at Canaan, December 26, 1895. Volume XXV, No. 21. (See article "Canaan Lime and Iron" January 25, 1912, Connecticut, *Hartford Courant*, taken from *Berkshire Gleaner*.) In early days John Forbes lived at Hartford. He had a son, John Forbes, born December 8, 1695. (See Historical Catalogue 1st Church of Hartford [published in 1885 by the Church] page 174.) John Forbes of Hartford "owned the covenant" the same day. (Ibid. page 21.)

John Forbes, 2nd, married Abigail Westover at Simsbury, Connecticut, December 15, 1726. (See the Simsbury Records)

John Forbes, 2nd, is said to have died April 11, 1759. Mrs. Adam, in her article above referred to, says that John Forbes, 2nd, removed from Simsbury to Sheffield, Massachusetts, and then to Canaan, Connecticut, between 1740 and 1743.

Samuel Forbes is said to have been born at Simsbury, on November 10, 1729 (but the Simsbury records do not show this).

Abigail Westover, the wife of John Forbes, 2nd, is said to have died May 29, 1755.

Samuel Forbes married Lucy Pierce (b. Killingly, Connecticut, September 12, 1735; d. October 7, 1813, aged 78 years), on August 23, 1754. Their married life was 59 years.

other things, of youth and age, and called attention to the fact that the figures in their ages simply were reversed. She was a woman of rare mental endowments, could quote Shakespeare by the page, and had inherited a sprightly gracious manner, which added a charm to her refined gentleness, disclosing her descent from a courteous and well-bred ancestry.

Mrs. Samuel Gray Ward, of Lenox and Washington, about 1890, sent for the writer and his wife, then in Washington, to tell them how, as one of the early cottagers at Lenox, in 1843, forty-seven years previously, she had met his grandmother and was delighted and charmed with her attainments, cordial manner and kindly heart.

The influence of such lives outlasts their day and generation and the sweet fragance of their memories is a priceless inheritance.

THE ADAM ANCESTRY

1. John Adam.
2. Robert Adam.
3. John Adam, born Bowfield, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, Scotland, May 29, 1714, O. S. Married Sarah, daughter of Capt. Eliphalet Leonard of Easton, Massachusetts, November 16, 1749. Died April 17, 1802, at Salisbury, Connecticut, eight years after his removal thither. He was buried at Canaan, being 87 years and 10 months old. She died in Salisbury, November 16, 1815, and was buried at Canaan, being 82 years old.
4. John Adam, born in Taunton, Massachusetts, March 4, 1755. He was the oldest son and third child. He married in Canaan, Connecticut, on August 6, 1780, Abigail, the daughter of Samuel Forbes, who was born June 19, 1755. He died July 30, 1836. She died July 1836.
5. Lucy Adam, born May 26, 1781, was the oldest child. Was married to William P. Walker of Lenox, Massachusetts. (See above.)
6. Lucy Forbes Walker, born January 6, 1808. Was the oldest child of William Perrin Walker. She was married to Julius Rockwell of the 7th generation.*

THE DEANS AND LEONARDS OF TAUNTON, MASS.

James and Henry Leonard from Pontypool, in the County of Monmouthshire in Wales, settled at Taunton (now Raynham), Massachusetts, in 1652. They were wedded to the iron business. Henry afterward removed to New Jersey.

James, the great progenitor of the Taunton Leonards, brought with him his son Thomas, then a small boy, who afterward worked at the bloomery art, with his father in the forge. James Leonard erected a large dwelling for a family mansion. (See a picture of it in Barber's Historical Collections.) King Philip gave orders that none of the Leonards should be injured at the time of King Philip's War.

In 1856, Theodore Dean, a descendant of the Leonards, was occupying the old original forge at Raynham, though it had undergone various changes in the two centuries, as an anchor forge.

*Easton, Massachusetts, with Raynham, Massachusetts, were originally a part of Taunton.

See "A Paper read before the Old Colony Historical Society by Hon. S. L. Crocker," April 14, 1856. Taunton Gazette Steam Print. Templar Hall Building. (Pamphlet, R. C. R. has it.) Genealogical Memoir of Leonard Family, by Wm. R. Deane.

"A monument to the first successful iron founders of America, Henry and James Leonard, is to be erected on the Green in Taunton, by the Leonard family association. The Leonards were skilled forgemen from Monmouthshire, England, and in 1653, built their foundry in Taunton, though in the division of the town in 1731, the iron works were included in the town of Raynham.

"Charles H. Niebaus was given the commission for the monument and the design consists of an obelisk 75 feet high, to be capped by a star that may be illuminated by electricity; the shaft rising from an elaborate base and pedestal, whose sculptures begin with a family group of father, mother and son in colonial garb, and other groups illustrating the story of the iron industry from the finding and mining of the ore under primitive conditions, through its various processes. The monument will cost between $100,000, and $150,000, and is to be erected by 1905." (*Springfield Daily Republican*, Tuesday, June 9, 1903, page 6.)

CHAPTER VI

EIGHTH GENERATION MOTHERS

Mary Gilbert Davis, born at Pittsfield, Mass., October 10, 1848, was married to Francis W. Rockwell, June 11, 1873. This was the last marriage ceremony performed by Rev. John Todd, D.D. She was the daughter of Henry Gilbert Davis and Mary Bullard (Dowse) Davis, both from Oxford, Mass. Mr. Davis removed to Pittsfield in October, 1843, and returned to Oxford for his bride in 1845.

Mrs. F. W. Rockwell is descended from William Davis of Roxbury, Mass., 1642. See "Samuel Davis of Oxford, Mass., and Joseph Davis of Dudley, Mass., and their Descendants." North Andover, Mass., Hon. George L. Davis (Mrs. Rockwell's uncle) Compiler and Publisher, 1884.

Hon. George L. Davis was a man of charming personality, of great business enterprise, of wide benevolence.

*In 1909-10 Mr. George G. Davis of Boston, aided by Mr. Samuel F. Rockwell of North Andover, made some investigations in reference to William Davis of Roxbury, 1642. They corresponded with various members of the Davis families throughout the country, and obtained data of great interest, and Mr. Samuel F. Rockwell made a search of the Roxbury records, etc. Under date of December 15, 1909, he enclosed the writer a statement showing the result of his investigations as to the home of John Davis (the son of William the immigrant) his ancestor, as follows:

North Andover, Mass., Dec. 15, 1909.

Hon. Francis W. Rockwell,
Pittsfield, Mass.

Dear Father:—

I enclose a statement showing the result of my investigation as to the homestead of John Davis. Perhaps Uncle Robert would be interested to see this.

Affectionately your son,
SAMUEL F. ROCKWELL

William[1] Davis was of Roxbury in 1642. He lived near the present Soldiers Monument at Jamaica Plain. He died in 1683, December 9.

His oldest son, John[2] Davis, born October 1, 1643, married February 5, 1667. He settled on a farm of approximately 100 acres near to what is now Roslindale.

This entire estate came into the hands of Benjamin Bussey* in 1833 and 1837, who left it to Harvard College. In 1872 about sixty acres were taken by the Boston Park Commissioners and are now part of the Arnold Arboretum.

The estate lay on both sides of South Street (formerly called "the lower road to Dedham," "the country road to Dedham," etc., to distinguish it from Center Street, which was known as "the highway to Dedham," "the upper road to Dedham," etc.). On the upper side of South Street the estate comprised practically all of the present Arboretum which is south of Bussey Street. It extended westerly as far as Walter Street (then part of the "highway to Dedham"), and was bounded southerly by a line running from the burying-ground straight to South Street where the Arboretum line now is. On the lower side of South Street the estate extended to Stoney Brook, and included a ten-acre lot on the other side of the Brook. The Boston and Providence Railroad has put two lines through the property, one of which crosses South Street and passes to Roslindale Station, the other passing through the ten-acre lot to Mount Hope Station.

In 1803 the "Dedham Turnpike," now Washington Street, was constructed through the estate. The John Davis homestead was on the westerly side of South Street, just where, I am unable to say. Bussey Street was formerly called "the town lane to the upper road to Dedham," etc. It ran through the land of Ezra Davis and was part of the northerly boundary of the John Davis estate. Ezra Davis lived in the house recently burned, which stood on the northerly corner of Bussey and South Streets. Ichabod[2] Davis, a son of William[1] Davis and brother of John[2] Davis, left his Roxbury real estate to his son Ezra. Although I have not traced it carefully, I feel reasonably certain that the brothers, Ichabod[2] and John[2] Davis, occupied adjacent estates, and that Ichabod's estate as well as John's came into the possession of Benjamin Bussey.

The present "Peters Hill" is described in the division of the estate of Charity Murdock as "Davis Hill so called."

*For brief mention of the Bussey Institution and the Arnold Arboretum, see History and Customs of Harvard University by Wm. Roscoe Thayer in "Universities and Their Sons", Volume 1, page 139-141, Boston, 1898. (F. W. R. has it.)

The various steps by which the John[2] Davis property came into the possession of Harvard College are given below.

John[2] Davis, son of William[1], is buried beside his wife in the Eustis Street Burying Ground.

He left his homestead by will (Suffolk Probate, Volume 15, page 399), to his son William[3], with the provision that it pass to his grandson John[4], son of William[3], and Charity Davis. This John[4] left his property to his four children (see Probate Records of Suffolk No. 16243). His four children were John[5], who inherited the homestead, Nathaniel[5], Charity, and Abigail.

John[5] died intestate about 1802 (Norfolk Probate No. 5301), and as he left no children his property went to his brother Nathaniel[5], who took the homestead, and to his sister, Charity Murdock, and to the heirs of his sister, Abigail Heath.

Nathaniel[5] died intestate about 1804 (Norfolk Probate No. 5332), and as he left no children his property went to the heirs of his sister, Charity Murdock, and the heirs of his sister, Abigail Heath, the latter obtaining the homestead.

In 1837 the heirs of Abigail Heath sold all their share of the real estate in question to Benjamin Bussey. See Volume 113, page 335-8, of Norfolk records.

The balance of the property came into the hands of Benjamin Bussey as follows, March 12, 1833:

By will of Charity Murdock, widow, her real estate went to her daughters. In the division Charlotte Murdock inherited the 28-acre lot near the burying ground.

Charlotte Murdock to Josiah Seaverns, May 12, 1814 (Norfolk Volume 49, page 39).

Josiah Seaverns, victualler, to C. A. Littlefield and al. of Boston (Volume 79, page 91), June 20, 1826.

Calvin A. Littlefield and Jabez W. Pierce to John C. Page and Kilby Page, merchants of Boston (Volume 79, page 122), July 26, 1826.

John C. Page and Kilby Page to David Connery, April 7, 1827 (Volume 81, page 181).

David Connery, bricklayer, to Cyrus Josselyn of Boston, housewright (Volume 86, page 145).

Cyrus Josselyn to Benjamin Bussey, March 12, 1833 (Volume 99, page 58).

Benjamin Bussey left his property, "Woodland Hill," comprising his entire holdings, between 300 and 400 acres, to Harvard College.

In 1872 the Boston Park Commissioners by right of eminent domain took what is now the Arnold Arboretum. Harvard College still owns the balance of the property.

THE DAVIS ANCESTRY

1. William Davis, Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1642, born 1617, d. December 9, 1683. Married (1) Elizabeth (ancestress). Married (2) Alice Thorpe, October 21, 1658, at Roxbury. Third Jane . See copy of his will and inventory in Davis Genealogy.

2. John Davis, born October 1, 1643, married February 5, 1667, Mary, daughter of Edward Devotion of Roxbury. He died March 16, 1705. She died February 15, 1683. Both buried in Eustis Street Burying Ground, corner of Eustis and Washington Streets, Boston. Two monuments still standing. First burying ground in Roxbury. (See copy of his will in Davis Genealogy.)

3. Samuel Davis, born June 23, 1681, married (1) at Roxbury, June 23, 1709, Mary, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Child) Chamberlain (born August 1, 1678, at Roxbury, died February 11, 1730, at Oxford). Her mother, Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Child, was born October 28, 1660, at Roxbury (ancestress). Married (2) Mary, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Faxton) Weld. Samuel Davis was one of the executors of his father's will, under which he inherited "all my land lying up at Jacob Chamberlains," etc., also two wood lots of ten and seven acres, "lyinge in the 2nd division nowe to Sammuell "Morelis," also "my hunting gonne and the other gonne" (one of which was at the "castell"). His autograph (facsimile) is in the Davis Genealogy, page 6, taken from his account as Surviving Executor,* March 31, 1718, in the Probate Office for Suffolk County. He removed to Oxford in 1729, and died April 8, 1760.

*See Middlesex County History (homes and places and gen.), Volume 1, page 250, 1908.

"Of the earlier years of Samuel Davis little is known. In 1720 he, in company with Thomas Mayo, his brother-in-law, and Joseph Weld, whose sister he afterward married, bought of Gabriel Bernon, then of Kingston, R. I., for the sum of twelve hundred pounds, twenty-five hundred acres of land in the eastern section of "Oxford Village," then in Suffolk County. The consideration of this deed was £1200 current money of New England, and it was dated March 16, 1720-1, and is recorded with Suffolk County Rec. XXXV, 119. (See "The Huguenots in the Nipmuck Country or Oxford Prior to 1713," by George F. Daniels, Boston, Estes & Lauriat, 1880, pages 109-113, for title, description, etc., and pages 145 and 147-151.) Sumner Davis built a dwelling about "half a mile northerly from the fort" on the farm known in 1880 as the Nathaniel Davis place, where his descendants lived in 1880. This land had been granted by Joseph Dudley and his associates to Bernon as one of the conditions of a contract to bring over from England and settle upon the Oxford grant thirty French Protestant families. Mr. Davis did not remove to Oxford until eight or nine years after making his purchase. He then had passed the prime of young manhood and was nearly fifty years of age. That he was a man of more than ordinary qualities, both intellectual and moral, is proved from the high position which was at once accorded him by his fellow-citizens. For twenty-five years after his coming, down to the time when he was unfitted by age for further action, he was almost constantly in the public service. In a great majority of the town meetings during that time he was the moderator; for about fifteen years he was on the board of selectmen, and for a number of years an assessor and town treasurer. In 1734 he was voted by the town, as a mark of honor, "the pew on the westerly side of the meeting-house adjoining the double doors." In 1735 he was chosen deacon of the church, which office he held until his death. In 1742 and 1747 he was elected representative to the Legislature. In 1744 the town took action upon the most important undertaking of the first century of its history — the building of a large, and, for the times, expensive meeting-house. Of a committee to consider dimensions and cost, and to order materials and to fix the prices of all labor and materials, he was the chairman. In this house after its completion the pews were allotted to the proprietors in proportion to their estates. The

first came to Col. Ebenezer Learned and the second to Samuel Davis. From 1750 to 1755 he held no town office excepting that of moderator. After 1755 his name does not appear upon the town records. His extensive landed estate was disposed of during his life, he having given a large farm to each of his six sons. Living to his seventy-ninth year, he had adjusted his business affairs, and died intestate. His homestead has descended from father to child down to the present time, and is now owned and occupied by Lucy Davis. (Davis Genealogy page 8.)

4. Edward Davis, born January 23, 1714, married December 25, 1735, Abigail, daughter of Col. Ebenezer and Deborah (daughter of John and Ruth Haynes of Sudbury) Learned, all of Oxford. (Ebenezer Learned, History of Oxford, page 586.)

Edward Davis was a captain of militia and marched with his company, in the time of the French War, to the relief of Fort William Henry, 1757, although the force was ordered home before reaching its destination. (See Sheldon's History of Deerfield, page 651, Volume 1.) From 1763 to 1771 he was major of the 1st Worcester County Regt. of Militia, but was too far advanced to take part in the War of the Revolution. From 1740 to 1780 he was in some public position, fifteen years as representative in the General Court, selectman many years, etc. He was a member of the Third Provincial Congress at Watertown (May 31, 1775). (See Journal of Provincial Congress, page 276.) He settled in the eastern part of Oxford on a farm given him by his father, in 1740. Here he built a commodious and well-finished house, burned about 1900. He was an extensive land owner in Charlton and Dudley as well as in Oxford.

5. Jonathan Davis, born May 27, 1761, at Oxford, married (1) September 12, 1787, Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer and Susanna Hammond of Charlton (ancestress). He was the youngest of seven brothers, and alone remained upon the homestead at Oxford. He was Representative, Selectman, etc., County Commissioner, Major General of Militia, appointed Brigadier General October 29, 1802. From 1823 he was for ten years the first president of the Oxford Bank. In 1824 and in 1828 he was a Presidential Elector. He died 1838.*

*Mrs. F. W. Rockwell has the upper portion of a chest of drawers (the wedding outfit in part of Sarah Hammond) given her, Mrs. Rockwell, by her grandmother (Mrs.

6. Jonathan Davis, born October 29, 1789, at Oxford, married May 7, 1815, at Brooklyn, Connecticut, Betsy, daughter of Benjamin and Betsy Gilbert. Their golden wedding was celebrated May 7, 1865. He died April 11, 1868, aged 78. She died March 30, 1876, at East Douglas. He lived in the easterly part of Oxford, his farm adjoining the town of Sutton, but later he moved to the village.

7. Henry Gilbert Davis, born October 26, 1821, at Oxford, married October 7, 1845, at Oxford, Mary Bullard Dowse. He removed to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in October, 1843. He died July 19, 1863. Children were Elizabeth Dowse, born October 11, 1846; Mary Gilbert, born October 10, 1848; Henry, born April 19, died May 10, 1851; Samuel, born January 16, 1856, died February 13, 1857.

After the death of Mr. Davis, Dr. John Todd wrote a sketch of him, which was published under the title, "The Model Deacon." He says: "And when I speak of his amiable life I do not mean simply "that he had a countenance so mild and lovely that all loved to look "at it, speech so sweet that all loved to hear him speak to them, a "smile so winning that all loved to meet it, and a disposition so gentle "that none could receive offence; but I mean that the natural traits "of character were so permeated by the spirit of Christ that the "whole man was made uncommon." (Davis Genealogy, page 274.)

8. Mary Gilbert (Davis) Rockwell, born at Pittsfield, was married to Francis W. Rockwell June 11, 1873, at Pittsfield.

LEARNED ANCESTRY

Mrs. Rockwell is descended through Mrs. Abigail (Learned) Davis, wife of Edward Davis (fourth generation) and through Mrs. Experience (Learned) Shumway, (third generation), from the Learned or Larned Family, and through both of these ancestresses she is descended from Isaac Learned, who was in the Narragansett War. Her descent on the Davis side comes as follows:—

1. William Learned, of Bermonsdey Parish, Surrey, England,

Jonathan Davis of the sixth generation). Mrs. Wm. T. Briggs of East Douglas, Massachusetts, has the other portion. (Mrs. Rockwell's sister has a mirror given her by Mrs. Jonathan Davis, her grandmother.) Mrs. Rockwell has photographs of the pictures of Mr. and the first Mrs. Jonathan Davis presented her by her cousin, Mr. George G. Davis of Boston and North Andover, Massachusetts (who owned the originals).

of Charlestown in 1632, freeman 1634, selectman 1636. Removed in 1641 to Woburn, where he was Selectman.

2. Isaac Learned, born England, freeman 1647, married July 9, 1646, Mary Stearns, lived at Woburn and Chelmsford. (?)

3. Isaac Learned. In Narragansett War, 19 December 1675, in Captain Davenport's Company, wounded. Married 23d July 1669, Sarah, daughter of John Bigelow, settled in Framingham, and had eleven children.

4. Ebenezer, born 31 August 1690. Came with his brother Isaac to Oxford. (History of Oxford, page 580 and 586.) (Learned Genealogy.)

Mrs. Francis W. Rockwell (Mary Gilbert Davis) and her father, Henry Gilbert Davis, derived their middle names (Gilbert) through Betsy Gilbert of Brooklyn, Connecticut (Mrs. Rockwell's grandmother), who married Jonathan Davis of Oxford, May 7, 1815.

THE GILBERT ANCESTRY

1. John Gilbert was an early settler at Dorchester, Massachusetts, from Devonshire, England (History of Dorchester, pages 38, 55 and 121. Dorchester Town Records). His widow's name was Winnifred. He removed to Taunton, Massachusetts, probably 1638. Was first Deputy from Taunton to New Plymouth in 1639. In 1641 he and six others received a grant of forty acres each, "lying together "in some convenient place, for their great charges in attending courts, "laying out of lands and other occasions for the town." (See Ministry of Taunton, Boston, 1853, Volume 1, page 48.) (See Baylies' Plymouth Part II, page 281.) (In notes to Harris's Sermon, Dorchester.)

2. Thomas Gilbert. As a young man he once was overcome by strong water and struck the constable, but several years after, in 1651, he represented Taunton in the General Court. He married Jane Rossiter, daughter of Hugh Rossiter, said to be the earliest marriage in Taunton. In 1653 he went to England, where he died in 1676. (See Ministry of Taunton, Volume 1, page 59.)

Hugh Rossiter was a freeman at Taunton before 1640, sold to Joseph Willis before 1675, and went to Connecticut. (Ibid. page 20 and 61.)*

*Hugh and Bray Rossiter are in the Dorchester lists of 1635-6. (History of Dorchester, pages 39 and 79.)

3. Eleazer Gilbert lived at Taunton or at Norton (set off from Taunton 1711).

4. Eleazer Gilbert, 2nd, of Taunton, settled on the east side of Winnecomet Pond (in that part of the town of Taunton afterward known as Norton) five and one-half miles north of Taunton Court House, but soon afterward removed to Easton (set off from Taunton 1725).

5. John Gilbert. Married (2) Hannah Hammond of Roxbury, November 22, 1764, and lived at Pomfret, Connecticut. She was a niece of Benjamin Griffin and lived with her uncle on Pomfret Hill at the time of her marriage. John Gilbert died February 14, 1790, in his 71st year. Mrs. Hannah Gilbert died May 14, 1775, in her 48th year.

6. Captain Benjamin Gilbert, born August 17, 1767, died January 8, 1835, in his 68th year. He lived at Brooklyn, Connecticut (incorporated in part from Pomfret, 1786). Married Betsy Pierce, November 20, 1791. Betsy Pierce, born May 15, 1771, died October 4, 1863, aged 92 years 4 months and 19 days, was the daughter of Delano Pierce of Brooklyn, Connecticut, the granddaughter of Benjamin Pierce, and great-granddaughter of Timothy Pierce, who came to Plainfield, Connecticut, from (Bristol, R. I.?). (His son Benjamin removed to Brooklyn.) Delano Pierce's mother was Naomi Richards, the second wife of his father's (Benjamin Pierce) four wives. Delano Pierce married Abigail Hammond, daughter of John Hammond of Hampton, Connecticut. His mother was a Fuller. Captain Delano

Hugh Rossiter is in the list of freemen, Taunton, Massachusetts, December 4, 1638. (Ministry of Taunton, Volume 1, page 20.)

Hugh Rossiter went to Connecticut previous to 1675. (Ibid. page 61.)

Bray Rossiter went to Windsor, Connecticut, and was a son of Mr. Edward Rossiter, the Assistant in 1630. (See the Massachusetts Civil List 1630-1774. Wm. H. Whitmore, Munsell, Albany, 1870.)

Bray Rossiter also was a physician at Windsor and is said to have moved to Hartford, Connecticut, at the request of the governor of that colony. (History of Windsor, Connecticut, Volume 1, page 453, and Volume 2, page 663, and History of Dorchester, Massachusetts, page 78.)

Bray Rossiter removed from Windsor, Connecticut, to Guilford, Connecticut, in 1851. Bray and Brian apparently the same name. (See name of Gilbert among early residents of Windsor, Connecticut.)

(Were Hugh and Bray Rossiter brothers?)

(Is Bray short for Bryan?)

Pierce died October 3, 1835, aged 87 years. Abigail, his widow, died December 31, 1841, aged 88 years. Captain Benjamin Pierce died February 7, 1782, in his 72nd year. His wife, Naomi, died July 20, 1757, in her 42nd year.

7. Betsy Gilbert of Brooklyn, Connecticut, born June 5, 1794, died March 30, 1786, was married on May 7, 1815, to Jonathan Davis, born October 29, 1789, died April 11, 1863, at Oxford, Massachusetts.

THE PIERCE ANCESTRY

Benjamin Gilbert (in the sixth Gilbert generation) married Betsey Pierce, November 20, 1791. (Refer to Dr. Delano Pierce of Grafton, Massachusetts, and Dr. John Pierce of Edgartown, Nantucket.)

The Pierce family is of Welsh origin, emigrated to the north of England, and is ascertained to be of the lineage of the Lord Percys. Two brothers and one cousin came to America early. One of the brothers was married in England. They settled in Woburn, Mass. One of the brothers was

1. Timothy Pierce who removed from Woburn to Plainfield, Connecticut (Bristol, R. I.?). He married twice. By his second wife he had three children, the oldest being

2. Benjamin Pierce, born July 1710, at Plainfield, Connecticut, died February 7, 1782, in his 72nd year. He married four times. His second wife was Naomi Richards, who died July 20, 1757, in her 42nd year. They had eight children, the fifth being

3. Delano Pierce, born November 30, 1748, died October 3, 1835, aged 87 years. He married Abigail Hammond, born August 22, 1753, died December 31, 1841, aged 88 years. She was daughter of John Hammond of Hampton, Connecticut. Her father was a Fuller. Their eldest child was*

4. Betsey Pierce, born May 15, 1771, died October 4, 1863, aged 92 years 4 months 19 days. She was married November 20, 1791, to Benjamin Gilbert, born August 17, 1767, died January 8, 1835. (The sixth generation in the Gilbert line.)

On her mother's side Mrs. Rockwell is also descended from

*I think that Delano, as well as Fuller, are Plymouth names.

Lawrence Dowse, Boston, before 1642, and at Charlestown about 1649. His gravestone is in Charlestown's oldest burying ground, foot of Phipps Street. A copy of his will and the inventory of his estate is in the Registry of Probate at Cambridge, Volume VIII, pages 32 and 33. He married (2) Margery, daughter of Robert Rand.

See "The Dows or Dowse Family in America," compiled by Azro Milton Dows, Lowell, Mass., 1890.

THE DOWSE ANCESTRY

For the English Ancestry of the Dowse Family see a chart of the Dowse line prepared in recent years by Wm. Bradford H. Dowse of Boston.

1. Lawrence Dowse. Said to have been born in Broughton, Co. Hants, England, about 1613, died at Charlestown, March 14, 1692. Married (1) Martha , who died, Boston, October ; 1644. Married (2) Margery, daughter of Robert Rand, Margery's mother being Alice, daughter of Nicholas Sharp. Robert Rand was at Charlestown about 1635 and died about 1639. Mrs. Alice Rand was a sister of Mary, the wife of Captain Richard Sprague. (For reference to Richard Spargue, see Young's Chronicles, page 373, notes.)

2. Eleazer Dowse, born January 25, 1668, died July 21, 1725, in Charlestown. He was the tenth child of Lawrence and Margery (Rand) Dowse. He lived at Charlestown, and was a sea captain. He married September 21, 1693, in Charlestown, Mary, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Sprague) Edmands. He was captain of a packet ship that ran between Boston and London.* (See page 18 of Dowse Family in America, for reference to Samuel Sewall's Diary.)

3. Jonathan Dowse, born February 21, 1705, in Charlestown. He married (1) May 19, 1726, in Charlestown, Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon Phineas Upham. Her immigrant ancestor was John Upham, who came to Weymouth, Massachusetts, with the Hull Colony. (See "Historical Homes, etc., Middlesex County," Volume 3, page 1160 and top page 1162.)

*Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, Fifth Series, Volume II, 156: March 6, 1705-6, "Captain Dows"; Volume V, VI, VII, containing Sewall Papers: Probably Diary of Samuel Sewall, Volume II, page 156; III, 132; III, 249 a Dows at Governor Dudley's burial at Roxbury, April 8, 1720; October 24, 1722 a Dowse one of the Council (III, 311); March 25, 1726. A Dowse was a bearer at Col. Phillips's funeral (III, 373). I query identification (W. W. R.).

4. Eleazer Dowse, born March 2, 1827, in Charlestown, settled in Sherborn, Massachusetts, 1775, having left Charlestown with his children at the burning of that town by the Bristish (June 17, 1775). He lost all his possessions at that time. He married (1) November 9, 1749, Eunice Dana, born about 1726, died September 18, 1764, and was buried at Charlestown. In "The Dows of Dowse Family in America" he is said to have first used the letter "e" at the end of the name Dowse but see the signature of Samuel Dowse, second generation, on page 5 of that book, where the "e" appears at the end of the name, and see page 2 for a similar case, and others in the will, etc.*

5. Eleazer Dowse, Jr., born September 1, 1750, in Charlestown, died January 12, 1826, in Sherborn. He was the first child of Eleazer and Eunice (Dana) Dowse. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War on May 13, 1775, under Captain Joseph Chadwick, in Colonel Richard Gridley's Mass. Artillery Regt., serving at the siege of Boston.†

Colonel Richard Gridley was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. (See Heitman's Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army, Washington, 1893, pages 14, 119, 210. R. C. R. has it.)

Eleazer Dowse, Jr., married May 16, 1782, Mary (born March 27, 1755), daughter of Colonel Samuel and Mary (Coolidge) Bullard. Mrs. Mary (Coolidge) Bullard was a widow when Colonel Sam Bullard married her, having previously married Benjamin Ware about 1751, Benjamin Ware having died about 1753.

Eleazer Dowse, Jr., after the Revolution, passed his life at Sherborn, Massachusetts.

6. Samuel Dowse, born June 28, 1797, at Sherborn, Massachusetts. He removed to Oxford in 1819. He died September 13, 1844. He married June 3, 1824, Casendiana Shumway, who was born September 5, 1801, at Monson, Massachusetts, and died December 3, 1860, at Pittsfield, having lived at Pittsfield about six years.

*Mr. Wm. B. H. Dowse states that his father, the Rev. Edmund Dowse, was told by his grandfather, Joseph Dowse, that he, Joseph Dowse, his brother, Eleazer, Jr., and his father Eleazer, Sr., aged respectively 15, 25, 45, fought together at the battle of Bunker Hill.

†(See Historic Homes and Middlesex Colony for Dana E. A.)

See Massachusetts Coat Rolls, Volume LVI.

See Journal 3d Provincial Congress, pages 456, 478.

See Journal Com. of Safety, page 593, as to orders for coats and clothing.

7. Mary Bullard Dowse, born April 1, 1825, at Oxford, Mass., was married October 7, 1845, at Oxford, to Henry Gilbert Davis. They removed to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1845. She died at Pittsfield, January 24, 1900.

The memorial service for Mrs. Mary Bullard (Dowse) Davis (the mother of Mrs. Mary Gilbert [Davis] Rockwell), held at the First Church of Christ parlors at Pittsfield on February 8, 1900, was one long to be remembered. Mrs. Harriet M. Plunkett paid a touching tribute to her memory and Miss Anna L. Dawes wrote a paper which was beautifully read at the service by Mrs. Catherine (Pingree) Dawes. Mrs. Anna Paddock read a paper prepared by Mrs. Davis in anticipation of the annual Free Will (the 80th anniversary) in which she did not live to take part.*

Mary Bullard (Dowse) Davis

Born April 1, 1825, died January 24, 1900

Mrs. Davis, the daughter of Samuel Dowse of Oxford, Mass., was married to Henry Gilbert Davis at Oxford, October 7, 1845. Mr. Davis came to Pittsfield in 1843, where he resided until his death in 1863. He was a leading merchant and at one time Postmaster, a man of uprightness and of the strictest integrity. He was for several years a deacon in the First Church, during the pastorate of the Rev. John Todd, D.D., and was the inspiration of the paper published by Dr. Todd under the title "The Model Deacon." He died at the age of forty-three.

Mrs. Davis was a descendant in the seventh generation of

*The writer of these minutes was present at this memorial service. Mrs. Plunkett's long acquaintance with Mrs. Davis rendered her paper exceedingly interesting and valuable, while Miss Dawes, although of a younger generation, knowing Mrs. Davis as intimately as she did, was well qualified to express her appreciation of Mrs. Davis' characteristics and life work. In the acquaintance it has been my privilege to have with the wonderful women of Pittsfield, my native town, it perhaps might be said, wihout detracting in the least from the merits of others, that no other two women could have been selected to pen these memorial tributes who were better fitted, intellectually, to perform that work. The great beauty of the tributes, however, is the warm-hearted spontaniety which animates every line. I should suggest that the descendants of Mrs. Davis read carefully these papers, for certainly all who knew Mrs. Davis, rich and poor, high and low, will join in the appreciation these friends have written of her character.

Lawrence Dowse, of Boston (1642) and Charlestown (1644). Her great-grandfather, Eleazer Dowse, in 1775 removed from Charlestown to Sherborn with his family when the British burned the town, while he was fighting at Bunker Hill. Her grandfather, Eleazer Dowse, Jr., served at the siege of Boston in 1775 under Captain Joseph Chadwick, in Colonel Richard Gridley's Artillery Regiment. (See note under Eleazer Dowse of the fourth generation above.)

Her grandmother Dowse was a daughter of Colonel Samuel Bullard,* who marched with his regiment to reinforce General Gates in the northern department, who was opposing the British and Indians under General Burgoyne in 1777. The Bullard family had several representatives in the War of the Revolution. Colonel Bullard's brother, Benjamin, served in the French War and was a captain at Lexington and Bunker Hill, while Colonel Bullard's son, Major Asa Bullard, served throughout the Revolution.

On her mother's side, Mrs. Davis was a descendant in the seventh generation of Peter Shumway of Topsfield, who served in the Narragansett War and was at the Swamp Fight of December 19, 1675. Mrs. Davis was a descendant also, through the Shumways, of Isaac Learned (see Learned Ancestry above) of the third generation, who was in the Narragansett fight of December 19, 1675, in Captain Davenport's Company, and was wounded.

Mrs. Davis's character and life were in keeping with the old traditions. While her husband lived she resided on East Street in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and after his death, in her home on Appleton Avenue. Her house always was an hospitable one. Every good enterprise had her full sympathy and support. For over fifty years she was connected with the Free Will Society of the First Church and was for sixteen years its president. A life full of sweetness and charity, a cheerful submission to the divine will, a kind thought for every one she met, traits that endeared her to all, these are the richest legacies for her children and grandchildren.

8. Mary Gilbert (Davis) Rockwell, born at Pittsfield, October 10, 1848, attended Maplewood Institute and Mount Holyoke Seminary from which she graduated in 1868.

It was her father's wish that she pursue the study of music

*See page 185.

further, but his hope that he could send her abroad for instruction was never realized on account of his early death.

She was married at Pittsfield, June 11, 1873, to Francis W. Rockwell, and has resided at 75 Appleton Avenue, since that time. Seven children were born of this marriage, all of whom Mrs. Rockwell brought up to maturity.

She has been a life-long member of the First Congregational Church of Pittsfield, interested in its religious and charitable organizations and occupied with many outside activities.

She is in 1924, living with her husband at their home. Their children have moved to other places, and she is left to care for Mr. Rockwell who is not in the best of health.

Colonel Bullard's Revolutionary Record

Eleazer Dowse, Jr., fifth generation, married Mary, a daughter of Colonel Samuel Bullard, July 10, 1754.

Barry's History of Massachusetts, Third Period, page 145, says that, "at the solicitation of Washington" (see Washington's letter of August 3, 1777, in official letters to Congress, Volume 2, page 125, Boston, 1795) "Massachusetts ordered out certain regiments of the militia to reinforce General Gates who, in the Northern Department, was opposing the British and Indians under General Burgoyne."

The Massachusetts General Court passed the Resolve, August 9,1777.

Colonel Samuel Bullard's Regiment marched to Bennington, Vermont, and thence to Stillwater, N. Y., and took part in that campaign. (See Dows Family in America, pages 20, 32, 44, 45.) Colonel Samuel Bullard was born August 2, 1729, died March 5, 1807. He was selectman and a member of the Legislature.

Note as to the Revolutionary service of Colonel Samuel Bullard's brother and son:—

Colonel Samuel Bullard's brother, Captain Benjamin Bullard, served at the age of seventeen in the French War, was a captain at Lexington and at Bunker Hill, continuing in the service until 1779, it is said. Heitman's Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army, Washington, 1893, gives this record: "Benjamin Bullard

"(Mass.), Captain in J. Brewer's Massachusetts Regiment, May to "December, 1775, Capt. 6th Continental Infantry, 1st January, 1776; "discharged August 1776."

Colonel Samuel Bullard's son, "Major Asa Bullard", served in the Revolutionary War. Heitman gives him this record: "Asa "Bullard (Mass.) Private and sergeant in Brewer's Massachusetts "Regiment, May to December, 1775, Sergeant 12th Massachusetts, "14th November, 1776; Ensign, 7th October, 1777; Lieutenant, 5th "July, 1779; transferred to 2nd Massachusetts, 1st January, 1781, "and served to 3rd November, 1783. (Died 23d December, 1804.)" (See letter of G. H. Bullard, Sherborn, Mass., January 27, 1897, to Miss E. D. Davis.)

It is thought that Colonel Bullard's nephew, Asa Bullard,* son of Benjamin, was a charter member of the Order of the Cincinnati. The badge of the order is in the possession of James B. Bullard of Sherborn, now eighty-four years old (a metallic badge in the shape of the new of half moon), who holds the present membership through descent. As Mr. James B. Bullard's son is deceased, the hereditary membership will pass to his grandson.

For the manner in which membership in the Society of the Cincinnati descends, see History of Windsor, Connecticut, Volume 1, page 335.

THE SHUMWAY ANCESTRY

1. Peter Shumway, immigrant from France, lived at Topsfield, 1678. Served in the Narragansett War and was at the "Swamp Fight," December 19, 1675. For an account of the fight see Barber's History of New England, page 232. For the name Shumway, see "The Huguenots of the Nipmuck Country," Daniels, 1880.

2. Peter Shumway, born in Topsfield, June 6, 1678, married (1) Mariah Smith (b. December 18, 1677) (dau. Robert and Mary Smith) of Boxford, February 11, 1700-1. Removed to Oxford, between 1713 and 1717. (Peter the petitioner.) For petition see Mass. Arch.

*The name Asa Bullard appears in the next century. Rev. Asa Bullard, b. Northbridge, Massachusetts, studied at Andover Theological Seminary, 1829-31; died 1888; author of Sunday School books. (General Catalogue of the Theological Seminary, Andover, Massachusetts, 1808-1908, page 127.)

XLVI, 212, as noted in "The Huguenots in the Nipmuck Country" page 159.

3. Jeremiah Shumway, baptized at Topsfield, March 21, 1703, and lived at Oxford. Married Experience (born July 29, 1711, at Framingham), daughter of Isaac Learned (the son of Isaac who married Sarah, daughter of John How at Framingham, November 19, 1706), November 13, 1729. (For Learned Genealogy back to Wm. Larned, see History of Oxford, page 580; and see also notations following the eighth generation Davis ancestry above.

4. Peter Shumway, born April 29, 1735. Was a soldier in the French War. Married Rebecca Leavens, June 4, 1759, who was born June 29, 1743. He died August 30, 1828, aged 93. She died March 11, 1826, aged 82. Lived at Oxford.

5. Leavens Shumway, born August 25, 1772. Married Thankful Johnson, daughter of Comfort and Eunice Johnson of Sturbridge. He settled at Monson and died there April 12, 1830. His widow removed to Oxford and died June 21, 1856, aged 79.

6. Casendiana Shumway, born September 5, 1801, at Monson. Married Samuel Dowse, June 3, 1824, died December 3, 1860, at Pittsfield. (For the Shumway Genealogy see Daniels's History of Oxford, Mass.)

*See History, Homes and Places and Genealogy and Personal Memoirs relating to Families of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Volume III page 899. (See Vital Statistics, 1908, of Sturbridge.)

CHAPTER VII

NOTE ON THE ENGLISH ROCKWELL ANCESTRY

By William Walker Rockwell

THE WILL OF HONOR ROCKWELL

In the name of god Amen. The ninteenth day of July One thousand six hundred thirty and seaven I Honer Rockwell of Dorchester in the County of Dorset, widow, doe make this my Laste will and Teastament in manner and forme following: first and before all things I Bequeath my soule unto allmighty god my Creator and body to the earth and Christian Buriall.

Imprimeis I Give and bequeath unto Six of my Grandchildern the Sonnes and Daughters of my Son Richard Rockwell deceased, Thomas, Joseph, Nathaniell, Samuell, Deberath and Mary Twenty shilling apeece to be paid unto them and to Either of them when they shall come to the Age of one and twenty yeeres, with Condition they shall give my Executor a Recipt for every paiment.

Item I give unto my Son Roger Rockwells Childern ten shillings apeece when they shall come to the Age of one and twenty yeeres. I give to all my grandchildern in new england, both sonnes and daughters of* Richard Rockwell William Rockwell and John Rockwell, twelve pence apeece to be paide at the age of one and twenty yeares. Item I give unto my daughter Jane Farthing all my wearing apparell except my best whitle† wch I give to Abigall Rockwell daughter of my Son Roger Rockwell. All the Rest of my goods not yet given nor bequeathed I Give unto my Son Roger Rockwell whome I make my whole and sole Executor to this my last will and testament.

In witnes whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale the day and yeare first above writen. Sealed and delivered in the presence of Henry Bridges

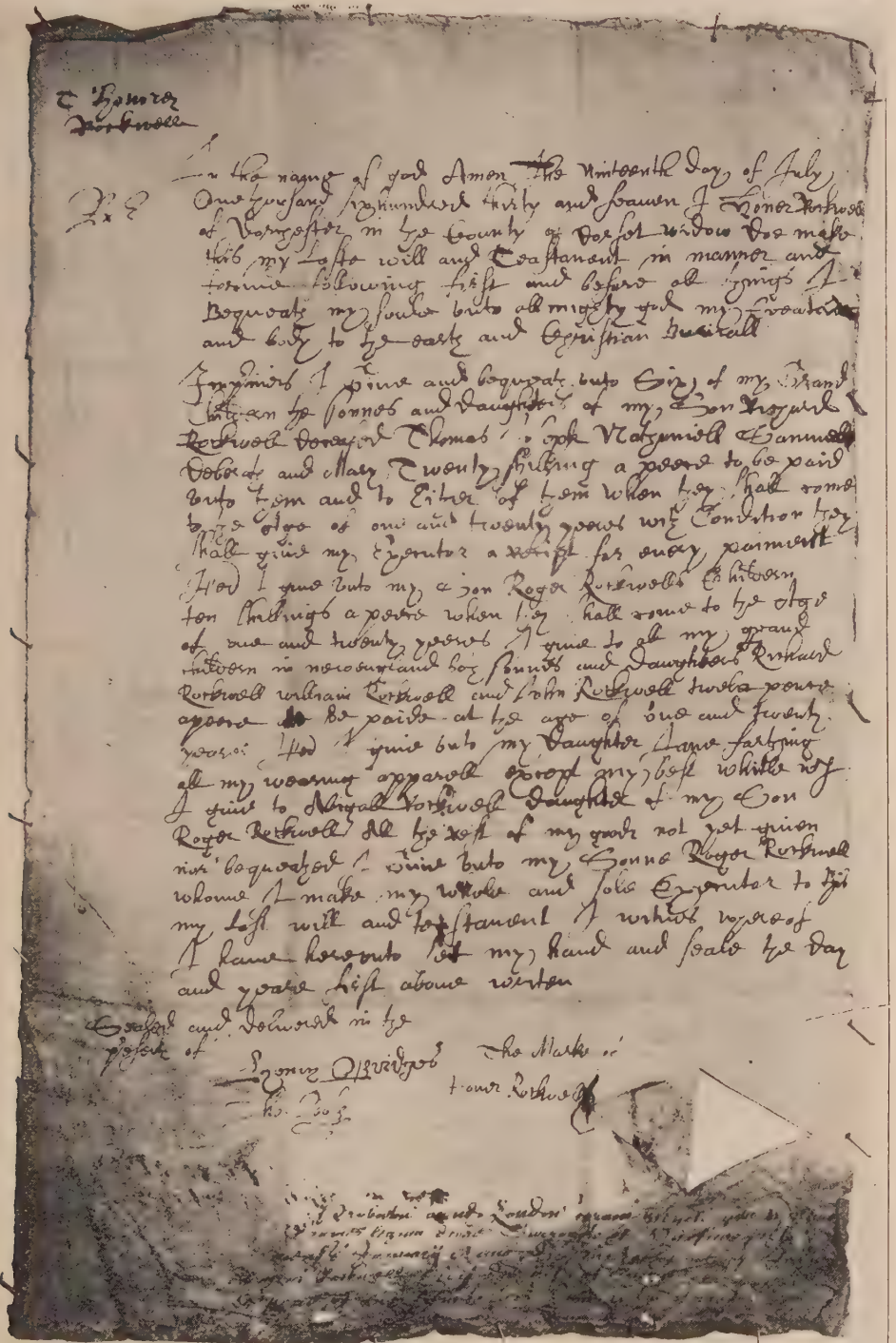
Tho: Poole

The Marke of
Honer Rockwell.

Sealed with a signet ring bearing a device, apparently a swan. Probated London, Jan. 26, 1637-38 by oath of Roger Rockwell, executor. Endorsed: "Tempp. mortis suae de ffitsed in com. Somers. vide cert." (Death certificates were kept by executors and are therefore not at Somerset House.) The note in the upper left corner is "T[estamentum] Honoræ Rockwell." In transcribing, punctuation and "u" and "v" have been conformed to modern usage.

* This interlined "of" was dropped in copying into the official register, — 7 Lee.

† Whittle, "a coarse shaggy mantle or woolen shawl worn by West-country women in England" (Century Dictionary).



PHOTOGRAPH OF WILL OF HONOR ROCKWELL
TAKEN AT SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, IN 1923

William Rockwell, who married Susan Capen at Holy Trinity Church, in Dorchester, in the County of Dorset, on the 14th of April 1624, was baptized at Fitzhead, Somerset, on the 6th of February, 1591. His father John Rockwell or Rockewell (the spelling varies in the Fitzhead parish register) married Honor Newton at Fitzhead, on the 19th of July 1585. Besides our William they had three other sons, Richard, John, and Roger; also a daughter Joane or Jane, who in January "1635", at Fitzhead became the second wife of John Farthinge.

The will of Honor Rockwell, drawn the 19th of July 1637, and probated in 1638, says she lived in Dorchester, doubtless with her son Roger; but an endorsement on the back of the original will (preserved at Somerset House, London) states that at the time of her death she resided at Fitzhead. The parish registers there show she was buried on the 21st of August 1637; and that her husband also had been interred in that peaceful churchyard on the 23rd of February, 1636-7.

Honor's will says that her sons John and William were already in New England, as well as some at least of the children of her deceased son Richard. Thus is settled definitely the question of the relation of our William of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and Windsor, Connecticut, and John, who was also one of the first settlers of Connecticut; they were brothers. John was baptized at Fitzhead on the 5th of July 1588; he married Wilmet (or Wilmoth) Cade, daughter of Christopher Cade, at Fitzhead, February 22, 1619 (or 1619-20); they both died at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1662 (Stiles, Ancient Windsor I. 647).

The place and dates of birth and death of our William's brother Richard have so far eluded discovery. Some of Richard's children went to New England, but others stayed probably in the old country. Richard married outside Fitzhead; and his children's names were "Thomas, Joseph, Nathaniell, Samuell, Deberath and Mary."

The investigations in England, which are still in progress, will, it is hoped, lead to the publication of a pamphlet probably to be entitled "Rockwell Wills and Records in England and the American Family Legend." It will subject to careful examination the story printed in Henry Ensign Rockwell's "Rockwell Family in America," that we are descended from Sir Ralph de Rocheville, a Norman knight who came over to England and fought for the Empress Maud or Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England, widow of Henry V of the Holy Roman

Empire, mother of Henry II the first Plantagenet upon the English throne. It is alleged that Henry II gave to Sir Ralph three knights' fees of land at Boroughbridge, in the County of York, on which descendants lived as late as the nineteenth century. Of these statements, as well as of the traditional rescue of Earl Percy, the celebrated Hotspur, by Sir John Rockwell, I have found as yet no confirmation whatever. That does not disprove them; but it has engendered skepticism.

A search, which is still in progress, has revealed almost no Rockwells living in England today, save those whose parents were born in America. In the sixteenth and seventeenth and eighteenth centuries English Rockwells were to be found chiefly in a square section of Somerset, ten miles on a side, bounded by the county seat at Taunton, on the east, by Wellington on the south, by Ashbrittle on the west, and by Fitzhead on the north. Many, though not all, of these were descended from a William Rockwell and his wife Marian, whose youngest child Simon was born at Fitzhead, in the year that parish register opens, 1560. The Lay Subsidy of 1542-43 mentions there John "Rockall" and John "Rockall", Jr. The latter may be related to or identical with the father of John "Rockwell" who in 1585 married Honor Newton.

Outside the Somerset quadrilateral, Rockwells were found in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and later in the parish of St. Mary-le-Port in Bristol, then the second city of England. Their Christian names are very similar to those of the Somerset group forty miles distant; but as they are the names of apostles or kings (John, William, etc.), they may reflect a common patriotism and an accepted faith, rather than blood relationship.

Rockwells also occurred in Holy Trinity parish in Dorchester, in the seventeenth century; but these seem to be Fitzhead men such as Roger, and their descendants. The name (mis-spelled) is also found in the registers of the parish church of Lambeth, Surrey, where several archbishops of Canterbury are buried. Rockwell End, a hamlet, is on the map near Hambleden in Buckinghamshire. Wills show that Rockwells once lived in Rochester in Kent, Ely, and elsewhere.

There is no proof yet that these groups in the eastern half of England, have any connection with those of Somerset or Bristol; but a great deal must still be done in the way of research.

Fortunately the name Rockwell is a rare one and therefore relatively easy to trace. It may, however, be identical with Rokell, Rockell, Rockall, Rockhall, and perhaps with Rockill and Rockhill. The totally different name Rothwell or Rothewelle (Northamptonshire) has in mediaeval records been misread Rochewelle. Gregory de Rokesle, Mayor of London (died 1291), bore an appellation which in his native Kent degenerated into Ruxley, and in other regions reminds us of the names just given; but is after all different. The most promising line of investigation is the name de la Rochelle, prominent in the thirteenth century, and reflected in Essex by the modern "Rockells Farm." Then there is the traditional derivation de Rocheville-Rockwell; but it is difficult to find any trace of de Rocheville either in Normandy or in England; the alleged Normans at or near Caen were de Ronchevilles; and Sir Ralph de Rocheville of Boroughbridge, has so far failed to materialize in the records.

It is fascinating to work out possible explanations for our family name; but derivations do not prove descent. Many English yeomen drew their surnames from villages called after a great family to which they were not related. At the same time many yeomen are descended from the younger sons of knights or nobles.

Finally we must not lay too much stress on evidence drawn from our traditional coat of arms. Though it was not impossible that a yeoman, as Goodman William Rockwell is styled in early New England records, might have had the right to coat armor, it is hardly likely. The heraldic problem is, what is the origin of the Rockwell coat of arms, as given in William Berry's Encyclopaedia Heraldica (i, London 1828, page 51b), and what is its relation to the very similar coat given for Bekewell or Beckwell?

These difficult yet fascinating problems must be reserved for future discussion. The fact remains that now it is possible for us New England Rockwells to trace our undoubted descent to a village in the uplands of Somerset, on the edge of the fertile vale of Taunton, with its flowering hedgerows, Gothic church tower, and unmarked graves kept green throughout the generations by the soft clouds that drive in from the nearby sea.

CHAPTER VIII

NOTES TO ACCOMPANY THE ROCKWELL CHART

The numbers on the left correspond to the numbers on the left on the Chart.

SECOND GENERATION

1. JOAN ROCKWELL

Married to Jeffrey Baker. (Rockwell Family in America, page 191. History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 39.) Jeffrey Baker died July 7, 1655. (House lot, History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 150.) They had five children. (See genealogy History of Windsor, 2nd Volume.)

2. JOHN ROCKWELL

Had the homestead at Windsor by deed from his mother in 1652. (History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 648.) As to his second marriage there seems to be a query as to his wife's maiden name. (See History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 648. Rockwell Family, page 190, notes. History of Dorchester, page 123.) Three chidren by first marriage, and four by second.

3. MARY ROCKWELL

Probably died young; not named in Matthew Grant's record. *Note* –Mary is the third child in Dr. Matthew Rockwell's list of 1731. (Rockwell Family, page 188.) If she were placed as number seven (as the History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 648, places her), then Mr. Stiles' note might apply.

4. SAMUEL ROCKWELL

(See sketch in Chapter II.)

5. Ruth Rockwell

She had nine children. (See Huntington Family Memorial as quoted from in Rockwell Family, page 45, as to Christopher Huntington, and page 57, note as to Ruth's being an ancestress of Gen. U. S. Grant. New England History and Gen. Register, Volume 8, page 47. History of Windsor, Stiles 1892, Volume 2, page 306.)

6. Joseph Rockwell

Died young, probably born at Dorchester, Massachusetts.

7. Sarah Rockwell

Was the second wife of Walter Gaylord, the son of Deacon William Gaylord, who was associated with Deacon William Rockwell in the Dorchester Church. (History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 279.) She had two children, Eleazer and Sarah. Her daughter Sarah was married to William Phelps in November 1686, died July 1688. She gave six shillings, three d. in cloth in 1676 to the poor in want in the other colonies. (History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 229.)

Walter Gaylord "had an acre lot and dwelling house from Matthew Sension, in the Palizado at Windsor. (Volume 2, History of Windsor, page 278.)

THIRD GENERATION

8. Mary Rockwell

Married Josiah Loomis, son of Nathaniel[2], son of Joseph, of Braintree, Co. Essex, England, who sailed from London the 11th of April 1638, in the Susan and Ellen; arrived at Boston the 17th of July, 1638. (See History of Windsor, Volume 2, pages 432 and 436, Fam. 19, where it reads she died April 2, 1738.) He died at Lebanon, October 20, 1735. They had six children.

9. Abigail Rockwell

(See History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 880.) Died in 1665, 8 months, 10 days.

10. Samuel Rockwell

He was a Corporal and Deacon. He was a grandson of Deacon William Rockwell, while his wife was a granddaughter of Deacon

William Gaylord. (His Book of Accounts is quoted from in "Windsor Farmes," Appendix, page 113 et seq., and quoting from page 114 "one is surprised" etc., as to the game referred to in this old account book. He was one of the Committee of Windsor, named in the deed from the Indians of lands in Litchfield, Connecticut. (History of Litchfield, Kilbourne 1859, page 21. For a copy of deed see History of Litchfield County, Philadelphia, 1881, page 105.) A monument to his memory is in the old East Windsor graveyard. He married Elizabeth Gaylord. (See Family 5, Rockwell Genealogy, 2nd Volume. History of Windsor, page 649, and Family 4, page 279, and tell me whose daughter Elizabeth was.) I am inclined to think the first reference right, as otherwise he would have married a widow of 47, 20 years his senior, instead of a maiden of 24 — when he was 27; and they had five children, Dr. Matthew Rockwell, the fourth child, being born in 1707.

11. Joseph Rockwell

(See sketch of Chapter II.) He had six children.

12. John Rockwell

He married Anne Skinner, who was born in 1684, and died April 1, 1756, in 72nd year. He died September 30, 1741. They had sixteen children. If this record is correct she was but seventeen when the first child was born. She does not seem to fit in to the Genealogy of the Skinner Family in History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 687 but on page 417 (under Mrs. Huntington) 2nd Volume, History of Windsor, there is a Joseph Skinner alluded to who had a lot in 1666.)

13. Abigail Rockwell

Was married to John Smith, November 9, 1704; died October 12, 1741, in 66th year. (History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 692.) He died December 17, 1747, in 68th year. He was born then in 1679, and was three years her junior. They had three children.

14. Josiah Rockwell

Born (Rockwell record has it March 15th, the Rockwell Genealogy, History of Windsor, Volume 2, has it March 10, 1678). Married Rebecca Loomis of Lebanon, Conn., December 14, 1713. She was

born December 10, 168–. (History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 434, Family 7, and page 650.) He had six children. He died November 13, 1742. (See Loomis Genealogy, Volume 1 [1880], pages 327-32.) James Otis Rockwell, the poet, was of this branch.

FOURTH GENERATION

15. Joseph Rockwell

(See sketch in Chapter II.) He had seven children.

16. Elizabeth Rockwell

Born December 12, 1698, died before 1700. (History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 914 [under children baptized].)

17. Benjamin Rockwell

Married Margaret Drake? He had three children. (History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 650, Family 13.) Baptized October 27, 1700. (History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 915. Rockwell Family, page 191, Note 7.)

18. James Rockwell

Married Abigail Loomis, daughter of Eben and Jemima Whitehead (or Whitcomb?) Loomis, November 7, 1728. (See Loomis Genealogy Volume 1 [1880], pages 447-9.) Born October 31, 1706. She died June 22, 1759. He had eight children. One of the Committee of five who laid out the town of Colebrook, Connecticut. (See History of Litchfield County [1881], page 275. History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 437. Family 24, and page 650, Family 14.) Served with Capt. Ebenezer Grant in 1745. "Expedition into ye frontiers." King George's War 1743-48. (Windsor Farmes, page 107, History of Windsor, Volume 1, page 247.)

19. Job Rockwell

Served with his brother James (above No. 18). Same reference for service, and see (History of Windsor, Volume 2, pages 369-70, Family 5.)

Miriam Hayden, his wife, was born January 27, 1708-9, died, aged 93, April 15, 1801. ("Rockwell Family," page 198.) She was a

great-granddaughter of William Hayden, who saved Capt. Mason's life in the Pequot Fight in 1637.

They had four children.

20. Elizabeth Rockwell

Born July 24, 1713, was married to Jonathan Huntington, when? (History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 649, Family 6.)

FIFTH GENERATION

21. Joseph Rockwell

He died July 6, 1776, aged 61? Where was his wife, Anna Dodd, from? He had four children. He was commissioned Captain of the first Colebrook Militia Company, October 4, 1774, Commission, signed by Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, said to be preserved at Southwick, Massachusetts. He was the second settler at Colebrook, in January 16, 1766. His son, John, a Lieutenant in the Revolution, removed to Southwick, in 1790. (Rockwell Family, page 143.)

(See sketch of his brother Samuel (No. 27) in Chapter II, for reference to Connecticut Records, where date of commission, etc., may be found.

22. Hannah Rockwell

In the genealogy at end of Martin Rockwell's funeral sermon (No. 36), and in the genealogy in Volume 2, of History of Windsor, page 650, Family 12), she is said to have married Joseph Bidwell. What authority is there for this; and who was he? She signs the deed of partition of her father's estate, June 14, 1748.

23. A son

A twin with Jerusha. (Compare Rockwell Family, page 58, with History of Windsor, Volume 2, page 650, where it is said they both died the same day.

24. Jerusha Rockwell, a twin

Signs the deed of partition as one of the heirs of Joseph Rockwell (No. 15), June 14, 1748. (In genealogy at end of Martin Rockwell's funeral sermon No. 37, she is put down as marrying Chapin.)

25. Jonathan Rockwell

Left (East) Windsor, Connecticut, for Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, about 1763. (Rockwell Family, pages 131-133.) Settled in King's County in the beautiful Cornwallis valley, Nova Scotia, where he received a large grant of land.*

In 1763 after the Treaty of Paris, there was an era of good feeling in New England, toward the mother country. The contest with the French had been adjusted, and Nova Scotia and other territories had been given up to the English.

On September 13, 1763, Quebec was attacked by the English, General Wolfe dying in the hour of victory. Five days later Quebec surrendered, "and a peace was made in 1763, by which France gave up Canada to England, with all her American possessions east of the Mississippi, except some fishing stations near New Foundland." (Young Folks History of the United States, T. W. Higginson, 1885, page 156.)

It is true, however, that "some left the United Colonies and went to those British Provinces which had refused to take part in the Revolution, especially to Nova Scotia. (Ibid. page 177,) but this was in 1774, eleven years after Jonathan Rockwell went.

He had six children.

26. Samuel Rockwell

Died young.

*The minutes as to Jonathan Rockwell in "The Rockwell Family of America" intimate that he went to Canada because he preferred to remain under the English government, and state that he was a "loyalist", or of that class commonly called "Refugees". If he went to Canada, as early as 1763, I question whether that was the reason of his emigration. James Grahame's (English) History of the United States, Volume 4, London 1836, says that probably the strict manners and customs of New England, with the high taxes, consequent upon the wars of the Colonies, were the reasons that induced such emigrations, and that lands were distributed to soldiers in the recent wars. I am inclined to believe that Jonathan Rockwell went to Nova Scotia to better the condition of himself and family. The new lands were attractive, and the inducements greater than in Connecticut at that time. His father's property had been divided in 1748, by the heirs, by the deed of partition referred to in the family minutes (See 4th Generation), and while Jonathan had the farm on which he resided, in Ellington Parish, in Windsor, Connecticut, and a few items of personal property in that division, that he was justified for family and business reasons in emigrating to new fields. "The Refugees" were people of a later date, when the separation from the mother country was more imminent.

27. Samuel Rockwell

He removed to Colebrook, Connecticut. (See sketch in Chapter II.) He had nine children.

SIXTH GENERATION

28. Samuel Rockwell

The first son of Captain Samuel. At the age of seventeen, in 1776, he was six or eight months in the Army at New London. (Rockwell Family, page 152.) He drew a pension under the act of Congress of June 7, 1832. His name is in a list of pensioners for Litchfield County, Connecticut. (See Muster Rolls, page 653, and see the second edition (1877) of History of Sharon, Connecticut, by Sedgwick, page 158.)

He entered Yale in 1779, but took a dismission after one term. He studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Hopkins, then of Litchfield. He was a skillful physician, a useful and influential member of the community. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature, serving in the October Session in 1815, and in May Session 1816. His son William was a Judge of the Superior Court, Kings Co.. New York. (See sketch in Appendix, Funeral Sermon of Martin Rockwell, 1851, page 17.)

He settled in Sharon, Connecticut, in 1784. He there married Eunice, daughter of John Canfield, July 10, 1787 or 8. She died in 1795. (See Lawrence VanAlstyne's List.) He removed to Salisbury, and married Mrs. Hannah Read in 1798, and then returned to Sharon. His second wife died in 1833. He was singularly happy in both his marriages. He had two children by his first wife, and two by his second. (See Annals of Winchester, page 367.) The statement there that he "settled in Salisbury" first, I think a mistake.

29. Timothy Rockwell

The second son of Captain Samuel. He died in his 33rd year. He taught his younger brothers in the new settlement. He had an unusual capacity for business, and by consent of his father and brothers was the principal manager of their extensive business concerns. In the fall of 1793, he married Mary, daughter of Col. Charles Burrall of

Canaan, and made preparation for building a house the next season, but he died on August 7, 1794. His brother, Martin, afterward built the house and married his widow. (See sketch in Appendix, Martin Rockwell's Funeral Sermon, page 17.)

30. Solomon Rockwell

Died young.

31. Solomon Rockwell

The third son (who grew to manhood) of Capt. Samuel Rockwell, was the head of the firm of Solomon Rockwell & Brothers, which succeeded in 1794, the firm of Samuel Rockwell & Sons, after the death of his father and brother Timothy. He removed to Winsted, following the change of the location of the business in 1798 or 9. He married Sarah, daughter of Robert and Jerusha (Doolittle) McEwen of Winchester, July 2, 1800.

He was possessed of energy, perseverance and discretion. A liberal man, he was well known for integrity. Hospitable and cheerful, with an abundance of humor, and fond of anecdote, he was the favorite of all. He was a gentleman of the old school.

His wife died March 15, 1837, aged 62. He died August 1, 1838, aged 74.

(Sketch in Appendix of Funeral Sermon of Martin Rockwell, page 18, and in Annals of Winchester, by John Boyd, page 363, where there is a picture of him.)

He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature. He was a liberal donor to the A. B. C. F. M., and the Western Reserve College, as well as to other literary institutions.

He had one child, Jerusha (born March 28, 1803), who married (1) Theodore Hinsdale, (2) John Boyd. Miss Mary Pitkin Hinsdale, now residing at Winsted, Connecticut, is the daughter of Theodore and Jerusha (Rockwell) Hinsdale.

32. Reuben Rockwell

The fourth son (who grew to manhood) of Capt. Samuel Rockwell. (See sketch in Chapter II, and Appendix, page 19, of the Funeral Sermon of Martin Rockwell.)

He had five children.

33. Alpha Rockwell

The fifth son (who grew to manhood) of Capt. Samuel Rockwell received his name from the fact that he was the first male child born in Colebrook (on September 21, 1767). He married, May 20, 1800, Rhoda, daughter of John and Rhoda (Lee) Ensign of Salisbury (born 1775, died February 25, 1817).

He was a kind, agreeable and affectionate man. He removed to Winsted, in 1801, and built a house where the Beardsley House now stands.

(See Annals of Winchester, page 364, where there is a picture of him.) He had six children. He died May 31, or June 1, 1818, aged 50.

34. Martin Rockwell

The sixth son (who grew to manhood) of Capt. Samuel Rockwell, was born in 1772, died December 8, 1851.

In the business matters of the family he was "peculiarly the counsellor and negotiator;" with talent, an enlightened public spirit and ample means he maintained a commanding influence in the community. He possessed a broad and keen mind, was of sound discretion and unfailing good sense. His hospitality was unbounded. He was cordial, yet dignified. He enjoyed and was fond of his grandchildren, and the writer of these minutes, then a mere child, recalls the talks and drives he had with him in the summers preceding his death. He inspired even in the children an affectionate regard coupled with reverence.

The youngest and last survivor of the sons of Capt. Samuel Rockwell, he lived in the house now occupied as a summer home by his grandson, Mr. Ralph Emerson.

In 1795-6, he married Mary, the widow of his brother Timothy. She died beloved by all, May 22, 1818, aged 53. They had seven children. Sixteen years later he married Mrs. Lucy Robbins of Canaan who survived him.

He served in the Connecticut Assembly in the October Session 1808, May Session 1809, October Session 1812, May Session 1813, October Session 1814, and October Session 1816.

He made several trips on horseback from Colebrook, to "the Western Reserve" where the Rockwell family owned lands, and these

journeys and his account of them were of great interest to the younger members of the family.

An estimate of the characters of Martin Rockwell and his brothers, and their business relations may be found under the minutes of the sixth generation in the Family Minutes.

35. Luman Rockwell

Died in his ninth year.

36. Hepsibah Rockwell

Died in her first year. The only girl in a family of nine.

SEVENTH GENERATION

37. Julius Rockwell

(See sketch in Chapter III.
He had five children.

38. Louisa Rockwell

She was married to Giles H. Bass, 1834. He was a grandson of Nathan Bass, the fourth settler of Colebrook, who came from East Windsor, and who married Anna Rockwell, of the sixth generation, a daughter of Capt. Joseph Rockwell, the second settler of Colebrook.

(See Rockwell Family in America, pages 59, 67 and 74, and page 74, also for the descendants of Nathan Bass and Anna Rockwell.) They had one child, Samuel G. Bass, born . Died in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged . Samuel G. Bass passed his youth at the old Rockwell homestead at Colebrook, and afterward was of the firm of J. S. Rockwell & Company of New York. Samuel G. Bass married . She died . There were no children of this marriage.

39. Bezaleel Beebe Rockwell

Named after his maternal grandfather, Colonel Beebe of Litchfield, Connecticut, who was a distinguished officer of the Revolution. He was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue Fourth Connecticut District, 1862-1873. He lived at Winsted, Connecticut. He was born October 28, 1809; married April 23, 1834, Caroline, daughter of Col.

Hosea Hinsdale, who was in the sixth generation from Robert Hinsdale, Dedham, Massachusetts, 1638, who with his three sons was killed, at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1675, by the Indians while harvesting. (See Annals of Winchester, page 339.)

Children

1. Elizabeth Hinsdale, born January 8, 1836.
2. Julia Ellen, born October 13, 1838.
3. Caroline Rebecca, born June 1, 1840, died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 6, 1898.
4. Mary Pitkin Hinsdale, born September 10, 1844, married Edward Payson Wilcox.
5. John Hinsdale, born September 27, 1847, died April 10, 1848.
6. Kate Louisa, born June 29, 1850, married Grove Sackett died
7. Lilian, born February 22, 1854, died

40. Elizabeth Rockwell

Miss Elizabeth Rockwell lived at the old family homestead, at Colebrook, Connecticut. From her birth in 1812, to her death in 1895, a period of eighty-three years, she dwelt under the old roof-tree.

She was in the true sense of the word "the daughter of the house." She cared for her father and her mother in their declining years. She devoted herself for years to the care of her invalid sister, Mrs. Louisa (Rockwell) Bass. She was often with her brother Julius' family, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, giving aid when the children were young, and in every emergency of the Rockwell family she was ready.

She was bright, enthusiastic and cheerful, was a wide, thoughtful reader, and a fine conversationalist. She was earnest, warm-hearted, sympathetic and lovable. She was beloved by the children of the Rockwell families. She abounded in good deeds and good works in the community. She was of a sincere, friendly and courteous disposition. Every word and act of her long life was in harmony with the truth. She had a keen sense of justice, tempered with a gentle charity toward all. By her nephews and nieces she was dearly loved, and every good and true woman was her friend. So gentle and so true, who could resist paying to her the deserved tribute of respect and affection, Aunt

Elizabeth! Who could fill her place? Who could so win the hearts of the children, the friendship of all? In all the wide family connection she won esteem for her character, coupled with affectionate respect. She kept the home life attractive. It was a rare good fortune to live under the roof where she dwelt, to pay a visit to the old house where she presided. Such intelligent, bright and cheerful households are rare. Such unselfish devotion to friends and kindred as she exhibited is not often witnessed. The great secret of her useful life was in the spirit of service. Her faith was supreme, and her quiet life work was patterned after the best example.

41. Reuben Rockwell

Hon. Reuben Rockwell lived in the old homestead at Colebrook. He was the youngest of the family. He was born August 24, 1818, and died October 27, 1898.

In 1858, he married Aurelia Eno, a native of Colebrook, born March 8, 1820, died March 9, 1876. She was a woman of rare personal qualities. During their married life they occupied the cottage north of the homestead.

In 1853, he was elected Town Clerk, and served continuously until 1877. He was again elected to that office in 1888, and held the office until his death. From 1841, until 1857, he was Postmaster. He was again appointed Postmaster in 1861, but resigned to accept the office of U. S. Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Connecticut District, being an appointee of Abraham Lincoln. This office he held from 1862, until the office was discontinued in 1873. He was then re-appointed Postmaster, holding the office until 1893. He cast his first Presidential ballot in 1840, for General Harrison. He joined the Republican Party at its inception, and never wavered in his allegiance to its principles. He voted at every town, state and national election. In 1857, he was a Representative in the Connecticut Assembly, and served in the State Senate in 1858.

He was a man of sterling integrity, took an active interest in public matters, and was a very useful citizen. He was widely known, and universally liked. He was a farmer and merchant, and for sixty years was known by all who had to do with Colebrook matters. He left no children. Kind, affectionate and loyal, full of a quiet humor, of

a friendly and cordial manner, he won and easily maintained friendship and respect.

(See Biographical Review, Litchfield County, Boston 1896.)

EIGHTH GENERATION

42. William Walker Rockwell

Named for his maternal grandfather, Judge William Walker, of Lenox, a soldier of the Revolution. Private in the "Allen Guard" Co. K, 8th Regiment, M. V. M., in the early part of the Civil War, under the call of Abraham Lincoln for 300,000 volunteers, and afterward Captain of Co. I, 31st, Regiment M. V. M.

He died while in the service at Baton Rouge, La., December 4, 1863. A full account of his life is contained in a separate manuscript entitled "Captain William Walker Rockwell of the Eighth Generation" containing also "Extracts from Letters of William Walker Rockwell." "Sixty-eight Days from Boston to New Orleans in 1862" and "Life with the 31st M. V. M."

43. Cornelia Rockwell

Born 7th October, 1841, living with her parents at Pittsfield and Lenox, until her marriage June 7, 1866, at Lenox to Charles Pickering Bowditch of Boston.

Charles Pickering Bowditch born in Boston, September 30, 1842, died June 1, 1921; was the son of Jonathan Ingersoll Bowditch and Lucy O. Nichols and the grandson of Nathaniel Bowditch. He received the A. B. degree from Harvard College in 1863, and the A.M. degree three years later. He served in the Civil War as 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant and Captain of the 55th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and as Captain of the Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry.

He was a man of broad interests, a member of many learned societies, author of many scientific pamphlets. Especially interested in American Anthropology, his enthusiasm and energy was directed principally to the Maya field of Central America, to which he assisted in sending out expedition after expedition of explorers and scientists. His book "The Numeration, Calendar Systems and Astronomical

Knowledge of the Mayas" served to focus attention on this subject as no other book had done.

He was an active trustee of the Peabody Museum of Harvard. From 1888, when the records show he made his first gift to the Museum, up to the time of his death he was its greatest benefactor.

His business of "Trustee" for various persons and estates gave him leisure to attend to his many outside interests. He served as Treasurer and as President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and as director or officer of many financial, charitable and business organizations.

He was the author of "The Pickering Genealogy" and member of various historical and genealogical societies. For many years he took a keen delight in the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy and wrote "Bacon's Connection with the First Folio of Shakespeare."

A short sketch of the life of Mr. Bowditch by Alfred M. Tozzer was published in the American Anthropologist, Volume 23, No. 3. July-September, 1921.

Children

1. Cornelia Bowditch, born June 12, 1867, has lived with her father and mother in Boston, being interested in various social and charitable pursuits.
2. Lucy Rockwell Bowditch, born August 24, 1868, married November 7, 1894, Franklin Greene Balch, M.D. He was born in 1864, Harvard A.B. 1888, M.D. 1892. On surgical staff of Massachusetts General Hospital and The Faulkner Hospital. Commissioned Major, Medical Corps, in January 1918, called to active duty March 12th at Camp Devens. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel and transferred to Base Hospital 55 and appointed chief surgeon. Sailed for France August 1918; appointed Commanding Officer of Base Hospital 55 in February 1919. Honorably discharged April 1919.

Children

1. Franklin Greene Balch, Jr., born May 3, 1896.
2. Charles Bowditch Balch, born May 3, 1896.

These twin brothers graduated from the Country Day School in 1913, spent one year at Phillips Academy, Andover,

entered Harvard with the class of 1918. Received war degree in 1919. Both were first lieutenants in the Field Artillery.

3. Lucy Bowditch Balch, born January 12, 1898, married, May 14, 1921, Roger Thayer Twitchell.

Children

1. Lucy Rockwell Twitchell, born April 15, 1922.
2. Elizabeth Thayer Twitchell, born April 23, 1923.

4. Henry Gordon Balch, born August 8, 1901. Country Day School 1919. Harvard A.B. 1923. In the Harvard Business School in 1924.
5. Cornelia Balch, born September 3, 1909.
6. Katharine Balch, born March 10, 1913.

3. Katharine Putnam Bowditch, born April 13, 1870. Married November 16, 1899, Ernest Amory Codman. He was Harvard A.B. 1891, M.D. 1895. Has written many papers on surgical subjects. Published "A Study in Hospital Efficiency." Major in Medical Corps from August 1918, to May 1919. Mrs. Codman has always been interested in the District Nursing Association of Boston, serving for many years as its president.
4. Edith Bowditch, born April 29, 1872, died September 14, 1872.
5. Ingersoll Bowditch, born May 31, 1875. Educated at Mrs. Walker's School, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and William Nichols's School, Boston, Mass. Graduated from Harvard College in 1897, and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1900. Degrees, A.B. and S.B. Held position as rodman with the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, Ludlow, Mass., in 1900 and 1901. Entered office of Charles P. Bowditch, Trustee, Boston, Mass., in November 1901, and has continued his business. On October 18, 1904, married Sylvia Church Scudder of Cambridge, Mass., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Scudder.

Children

1. Samuel Ingersoll Bowditch, born March 4, 1906. Educated at the Buckingham School, Cambridge, the Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge, and Mesa Ranch School, Mesa, Arizona. Admitted to Harvard College in the fall of 1923, but postponed entering for a year.

2. Sylvia Church Bowditch, born August 19, 1910. Attends the Buckingham School, Cambridge.
3. Charles Pickering Bowditch, born November 17, 1912. Graduated from the Buckingham School, and attends the Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge.

44. Francis Williams Rockwell

Named for his mother's sister, Mrs. D. R. Williams of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, born May 26, 1844, at Pittsfield.

Attended private schools in Pittsfield and was a student at the Fenn Street School, afterwards spending four years at the High School.

In 1860 and 1861 he spent two summers for his health at the foot of October Mountain in a little house he built, hunting on the mountain and fishing on the then beautiful Housatonic River, where he acquired a love for outdoor life.

He was at Stockbridge, a pupil at the Reid and Hoffmann Preparatory School, entering Amherst College in 1864, where he was graduated in 1868. He was Class Orator and president of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity.

In 1869 he studied in the law office of the late Judge Justin Dewey of Great Barrington. He entered the Harvard Law School and was graduated with the Class of 1871.

He was admitted to the Berkshire Bar in October 1871, and spent the next four years in the Probate Office and Registry of Deeds, at the same time practicing law in the District Court of Central Berkshire, and was one of the Special Justices of that Court for two years.

In 1875 he established a law office in Bank Row, Pittsfield, which he conducted for forty-one years. In politics he has always been a Republican.

Elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1878; to the Legislature of 1879; served in the Massachusetts Senate in 1881 and 1882, representing the North Berkshire District. Served on the Committee on Railroads, of which he was chariman in 1882. Was on the special committee of forty to revise the Statutes of Massachusetts.

To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. George D. Robinson, who had been elected Governor of Massachusetts at a special election held on January 17, 1884, he was elected to the 48th

Congress by a large majority. He at once proceeded to Washington and took the oath of office. This was forty years after his father, Judge Julius Rockwell, had taken the same oath.

He served in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congress. His official activities extended from January 1884, to March 4, 1891. As a member of Congress Mr. Rockwell was very faithful in attendance in Washington. The lengthy appropriation bills were considered in the summer of every other year, and in spite of the discomfort of the Washington climate he stayed on each year until the bitter end. Representing as he did a business and manufacturing district he looked out for its interests.

He obtained a post-office building for Springfield. He introduced and carried through Congress a bill to make Springfield a port of delivery. He was active in securing appropriations for the Springfield Armory, and obtaining from the Fifty-first Congress a further appropriation to begin rebuilding the plant, thus assuring a continuance of the Armory at Springfield.

When he took his seat in the Forty-eighth Congress in January 1884, he was appointed by Speaker Carlisle to the Committee on Education and the Committee on the District of Columbia.

In the Forty-ninth Congress he was on the Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds.

He was also on the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, better known as the Silver Committee, of which Mr. Richard P. Bland of Missouri was chairman. Sixty-seven candidates had applied for this one vacancy, and Speaker Carlisle selected Mr. Rockwell because he knew he was a friend of the gold standard. In supporting the gold standard he was in advance of his time, for it was not until Mr. Bryan ran for President on a free silver platform in 1896, that the issue was sharply joined and the gold standard clearly established.

In the Fiftieth Congress he was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and also a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. In the Fifty-first Congress he was appointed to both these Committees, which are among the most important in Washington. Owing to the illness of the Chairmen he presided for about eight weeks over the Foreign Affairs and also over the Military Affairs. In

tion he was a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

Mr. Rockwell served under two speakers, John G. Carlisle of Kentucky and Thomas B. Reed of Maine. He had high regard for Mr. Carlisle, who was very simple and approachable, characterized also by plain common sense and great ability. The fact that they both lived at the Riggs House in Washington, helped along the friendship.

In the National Campaign of 1888, General Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, defeated President Cleveland for re-election. There was great interest shown in the contest for Speaker of the House. The chief rivals were Thomas B. Reed of Maine, a personal friend of Mr. Rockwell, and William McKinley of Ohio, afterwards President. Three weeks before Congress met, Mr. Reed called Mr. Rockwell to Washington to assist him in his campaign for the speakership, which was finally carried by very few votes.

In the election of 1890 the Democratic tidal wave swept over the twelfth district and Mr. Rockwell was defeated by 189 votes in a total of over 24,000.

In the years since Mr. Rockwell retired from Congress he has often spoken of the friends whom he used to see there. The man for whom he had the greatest admiration was his old friend, Speaker Reed, a clear-headed statesman who may be called in the language of an epitaph in Merton College, Oxford, "a most egregious wit." In the Massachusetts delegation he had many friends, among them the Democratic leader, General Patrick A. Collins, whom he had known in the Harvard Law School. He also admired greatly John D. Long of Hingham, whom he had known as Governor of Massachusetts and, in the early eighties, as a colleague in Congress. In those days the Massachusetts delegation had, as now, many strong men. They included Senator Hoar, Mr. Rockwell's townsman Senator Dawes, General Nathaniel P. Banks, who had served in Congress with Mr. Rockwell's father; and F. W. Greenhalge, later Governor of Massachusetts.

In the Fifty-first Congress, as the oldest in continuous service of the Massachusetts members of the House of Representatives he was dean of the delegation and used to preside at their meetings. Perhaps

the ablest man in that group was Henry Cabot Lodge. He was talented, a good speaker, and represented an old and wealthy family.

By virtue of his committee work and because of his social qualities Mr. Rockwell came to know most of the gentlemen who served with him in Congress. He remembered with particular interest some of the Confederate veterans, such as General Longstreet, Gen. Wm. F. Lee and particularly General Joseph Wheeler ("fighting Joe"). He also met a great many public men such as the distinguished editor from Louisville, Henry Watterson. Mr. Watterson told him that his own father and mother had stayed at the same boarding house, Mrs. Harrison's on Pennsylvania Avenue, which had been the headquarters of Senator Rockwell and of a number of other Whigs; and that young Henry Watterson himself had been a page in the Senate while Julius Rockwell was member of that body, and that in his boyish admiration he had looked up to him as one of the great statesmen of the country.

During the seven years that Mr. Rockwell spent in Washington, he came in contact with three Presidents: Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison. He was impressed by the graciousness and courtesy of Mr. Arthur, by the vigor of Mr. Cleveland and by the judicial quality of mind that characterized Mr. Harrison. He knew Mr. McKinley as an able and highly-trusted colleague.

Mr. Rockwell was a strong supporter of Mr. Arthur against Mr. Blaine for the Republican nomination, and believed that if he had been nominated he would have saved the Republican party from defeat.

In 1900 he was one of the delegates from Massachusetts to the Republican convention at Philadelphia, which renominated his former colleague, Mr. McKinley.

He watched with particular interest the distinguished career of his friend, Hon. W. Murray Crane, as Governor of Massachusetts, as United States Senator, and as a leader of the Republican party in national politics. His friendship with Mr. Crane meant a great deal to him, and Mr. Rockwell followed Mr. Crane's career with unflagging interest and devotion.

When the Greylock Commission was organized in 1898, Governor Roger Wolcott appointed Mr. Rockwell to the Commission, of which he is still Chairman. On its behalf he used to make occasional pilgrimages to Boston, to secure the appropriations which enlarged the

Greylock Reservation, which includes the highest mountain peaks in Massachusetts. He secured also an appropriation which built a county road five and a half miles in length as a new southern entrance. This road throws open to the public one of the most wonderful views in the Berkshires. The County Commissioners have named it the Rockwell Road to Greylock.

45. Alice Gray Rockwell

She died February 21, 1850, at the age of four. An amiable, lovely child. Her final resting place is beside her brother, Capt. W. W. Rockwell, in the cemetery at Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

46. Robert Campbell Rockwell

Born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, August 28, 1848; educated in Pittsfield schools, and at Amherst College, graduating in 1871; engaged in newspaper work, and after short experience in Great Barrington and Springfield, edited a country paper at Lee, Massachusetts, from 1877 to 1881.

On account of his health he early retired from active labor, and the rest of his life was quietly passed in his native place, interesting himself in general literature and particularly in local historical study. He is unmarried.

NINTH GENERATION

47. William Walker Rockwell

Born at Pittsfield, October 4, 1874. Was named after his uncle (No. 42 above). As a child attended Miss Salisbury's private school. From 1884-1886 was with his grandfather, Judge Julius Rockwell, at Lenox, where he attended the Lenox Academy. Graduated from the Pittsfield High School in 1891, and from Harvard College, magna cum laude, in 1895. Entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1896. Was a private tutor in the summers of 1897 and 1898 at New Preston, Connecticut, and during the winter of 1897-8 at Santa Barbara, California. Returning to the Seminary he entered the middle year in the fall of 1898, and graduated in 1900. He was appointed Seminary Fellow for two years to study Church History. The winter of 1901-2 he spent in Berlin, attending chiefly the lectures of Harnack. In

1900-01 and 1902-1904 he studied under Mirbt in Marburg, the first university founded without Papal privileges (1527).

In 1903 he was given at Marburg the degree of Licentiate of Theology, magna cum laude. He published a book "Die Doppelehe des Landgrafen Philipp von Hessen" at Marburg in the summer of 1904.

He was appointed Instructor in History at Andover Theological Seminary for the year 1904-05. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry at the Seminary Church, at Andover, Massachusetts, June 5, 1905.

He was appointed 1905 Assistant Professor of Church History at the Union Theological Seminary in New York City.

He married September 19, 1906, Ethel Dean Converse (A.B. Radcliffe 1897 magna cum laude), daughter of Charles Henry Converse of Brookline, Massachusetts. Their daughter, Dorothy Converse, was born in New York City, August 24, 1915.

From 1908 to 1913 he gave half his time as Acting Librarian of the Seminary; and in 1917 was promoted to be Associate Professor of Church History. Since 1912 he has also been a member of the Faculty of Political Science in Columbia University.

He contributed articles on the Papacy, and on Councils to the eleventh edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica and wrote also for Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart, and the Dictionary of Religion and Ethics.

In the summers of 1913 and 1914 he studied Latin Palaeography, Mediaeval and Modern History, and Philosophy at Goettingen, and received the Ph.D. magna cum laude in 1914, with a dissertation on a mediaeval abbey chronicle of Flanders discovered in New York, "Liber Miraculorum Sancti Cornelii Ninivensis" (enlarged edition in press 1924).

From 1911 to 1917 he was Secretary of the American Society of Church History and edited volume III, IV, and V of the second series of its "Papers."

For several terms he has served as Trustee of the Manhattan Congregational Church; and during vacancies in its pastorate has been chairman of various committees. In 1913-14 he was moderator of the Manhattan Congregational Ministers' Association. In 1915

and 1917 he was delegate to the Congregational National Council. Since 1908 he has been a member of a minister's club, Chi Alpha, and in 1924 is its president.

From 1915 to 1919 he was a member of the national American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, for which he edited two pamphlets, listed in "Who's Who in America, 1922-23."

In 1920 he joined the editorial board of the proposed "American Encyclopaedia of Christianity."

Academic leave for the first semester of 1922-23 he spent in Geneva, Switzerland, following the League of Nations, also the Conference of Lausanne which discussed a treaty of peace with Turkey. The first semester of 1923-24 he visited Paris and lectured at Breslau, and worked five months at the British Museum and other London libraries.

48. Henry Davis Rockwell

Was named in honor of his maternal grandfather. Attended Miss Salisbury's school and the public schools of Pittsfield. Was on the Y. M. C. A. football team. Graduated from the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie in 1897. Was on the Eastman football team. He was assistant bookkeeper with the firm of Robbins & Gamwell at Pittsfield, for two years.

In September 1899 he took up his residence at North Andover, Massachusetts. Was with the Davis & Furber Machine Company from 1899 to 1922, being a director of the corporation. April 1, 1922, he resigned from that company to establish the Merrimack Card Clothing Company of Andover, Massachusetts.

He married April 19, 1905, Florence L. Sutcliffe of Rochester, New Hampshire. Children, Henry Davis, Jr., born October 6, 1906; Ruth Wentworth, born September 6, 1909, on her father's birthday; Robert Sutcliffe, born October 6, 1913.

He served two years on the Republican State Committee and was for ten years treasurer of the North Andover Republican Town Committee.

49. Samuel Forbes Rockwell

Was named after his ancestor, five generations back, of Salisbury, Connecticut. As a child attended Miss Salisbury's school. Graduated

in 1894 from the Pittsfield High School and from Harvard College in 1900. At Harvard he took, at the same time with his college course, the mechanical engineering course, passing his examinations for both degrees successfully in 1900, receiving the degree of A.B., and S. B. cum laude.

After leaving college he went to the Davis & Furber Machine Company of North Andover, Manufacturer of Textile Machinery, where he is now (1924) Treasurer and Managing Director.

In 1905 in company with his mother's cousin, Mr. George G. Davis, and his sister Elizabeth, he visited England and France.

Married Marion Campbell Plunkett at Pittsfield, June 2, 1910 (daughter of William R. and May [Kellogg] Plunkett).

Children all born at 658 Osgood Street, North Andover.

Samuel Forbes, Jr., born March 25, 1911.
William Plunkett, born July 2, 1912.
Elizabeth, born January 29, 1914, died April 15, 1915.
Mary Elizabeth, born November 30, 1915.
Thomas Plunkett, born December 18, 1917.
Caroline Campbell, born March 10, 1919.
George Gilbert Davis, born December 31, 1922.

50. Julius Rockwell

Was named after his grandfather, Judge Julius Rockwell of Pittsfield and Lenox, Massachusetts. As a child attended Miss Salisbury's school. Graduated at the Pittsfield High School in 1898 and was on the football team the last year. Sailed for Paris, July 9, 1898, at the invitation of his father's cousin, Mr. Arthur Scranton, and traveled for fifteen months in Central Europe, England and Scotland. Graduated from Yale College in 1904, where his grandfather, Julius Rockwell, had graduated in 1826, seventy-eight years previously. In July 1904, he went with the Yale cadets to the World's Fair at St. Louis, and was appointed there as one of the Jefferson Guards, thence he went south into a lumber camp at Bon Ami, La. There he had the typhoid fever, being at the hospital at Shreveport, La. He recovered, came north, and in June 1905, took a position with the firm of Reed & Barton at Taunton, Massachusetts, where he still is in 1924.

Married, August 2, 1917, Alice, daughter of William Weston and

Antoinette (Claypoole) Hearne of Wayne, Pa., at Beach Haven, N. J. Children born at Taunton: Julius, Jr., July 25, 1918, William Hearne, October 28, 1919, and Francis Williams, January 11, 1924.

Served in State Guard at Taunton during World War.

51. Lawrence Dowse Rockwell

Born September 27, 1883, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Graduated from Harvard A. B. 1906. Employed as clerk in Tillotson Mfg. Co., Pittsfield, from 1905 to 1908.

Married Grace Madeline Whitehead, December 5, 1908, at Chicago; children: Grace Madeline, born March 31, 1910, died September 7, 1916; John Brewster, born July 31, 1911.

Enlisted as private in Battery C, 1st Illinois Field Artillery in June 1915, was called to active duty, and served in Texas in 1916. Honorably discharged in 1917 and enlisted as a sergeant in the Aviation Section; was commissioned 1st Lieutenant December 1, 1917, at Rantoul, Illinois. Sailed for France February 26, 1918, on the Mt. Vernon. Was assigned as observation pilot in the 89th Aero Squadron on April 17, 1918 at Chatillon-sur-Seine. Finished Gunnery School at St. Jean des Monts, November 7, 1918. Assigned to the 168th Aero Squadron on November 13, 1918; at Garden City, L. I., was given an honorable discharge March 7, 1919.

Was divorced June 4, 1919, and lives with his son, John Brewster Rockwell, at Middletown, Iowa.

52. Francis Williams Rockwell, Jr.

As a child attended Miss Salisbury's school. Graduated from the Pittsfield High School in 1903, where he was on the football team in 1900, 1901 and 1902. President of his class in 1901-2 and 3. President of the Williams College Interscholastic Athletic Association in 1902 and 1903. Entered Harvard College in 1904. Completed the four years' course in three years. Received A.B. degree in 1908. On December 15, 1907, he became a clerk in the City Savings Bank of Pittsfield, where he worked as a bookkeeper and teller until June 15, 1910; worked in bookkeeping department, of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, 1910-1917, at its Home Office, residing with his

parents, in Pittsfield. April 1922, entered office of Davis & Furber Machine Company, of North Andover, Massachusetts.

Military Record: Attended Business Men's Training Camp, Plattsburg Barracks, August-September 1915, serving in Company F, First Provisional Training Regiment. Enlisted 2nd Massachusetts Infantry, U. S. N. G., November 4, 1915 for three years. Responded to call for Mexican Border service the following year, and was stationed at Columbus, N. M., with that regiment, which at that time was brigaded regular troops at the base of the Expeditionary Force, under command of Major General Pershing. Corp., Sgt. December 1916, Supply Sgt.; the Training School, (Massachusetts) N. G. U. S. A., December to March 1917; called to active service March 25, 1917; commissioned 2nd Lt. Inf. U. S. N. A., at R. O. T. C., Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., August 15, 1917; served at various places in this country, being honorably discharged August 19, 1919, at Newport News, Va.

53. Elizabeth Rockwell

Born March 27, 1888.

The youngest of seven and the only girl. Was named after her father's aunt, Miss Elizabeth Rockwell of Colebrook, Connecticut. She attended Miss Salisbury's and Miss Hall's private school at Pittsfield. She accompanied her mother's cousin, Mr. George G. Davis, and her brother Samuel to England, in July 1905, visiting London and Paris. Entered Smith College, Northampton, in the fall of 1907.

Died at Northampton, in the Dickinson Memorial Hospital, Monday, June 26, 1911, when a Senior in college.

Corrections of the Rockwell Chart.

No. 15. Joseph Rockwell—Chart says he married Hannah Huntington 25 March 1693. This date is from Stiles History of Windsor, Vol. II, page 650. The correct marriage-date is 1714. As Hannah was 68 years old at her death in 1761, it may be that 25 March 1693, was the date of her birth.

William[1] Rockwell was baptized at Fitzhead, Somerset, England, 6 Feb. 1591. So the supposed year of his birth, 1595, as given in the chart, is not correct.

CHAPTER IX

THE COLEBROOK ROCKWELLS IN THE CONNECTICUT ASSEMBLY

COLEBROOK FIRST HAD A REPRESENTATIVE IN 1796

		May	and	October Sessions		
Elijah Rockwell				"	"	1796
"	"	"		"	"	1797
"	"	"		"		1798
"	"	"				1799
Reuben	"			"		1799
Elijah	"	"				1801
"	"	"				1803
"	"			"		1804
"	"	"				1805
"	"			"		1806
Reuben	"			"		1806
Martin	"			"		1808
"	"	"				1809
Elijah	"	"		"		1810
Reuben	"			"		1811
"	"	"				1812
Martin	"			"		1812
"	"	"				1813
Elijah	"	"				1814
Martin	"			"		1814
Reuben	"	"				1815
Martin	"			"		1816
Theron	"					1838

Reuben Rockwell (Jr.)	1857
State Senators	
Hon. Theron Rockwell	1834
Hon. Theron Rockwell	1835
Hon. Reuben Rockwell, (Jr.)	1858

Dr. Samuel Rockwell, the eldest son of Samuel Rockwell of the 5th Generation, born at Colebrook, served in the Connecticut Assembly from Sharon, in the October Session 1815, and in the May Session 1816.

(See Sedgwick's History of Sharon.)

The public record of Hon. Julius Rockwell, the eldest son of Reuben Rockwell of Colebrook, a native of Colebrook (from 1830, a resident of Pittsfield and Lenox, Massachusetts), will be found under the 7th Generation of this writing; and the record of Hon. Francis W. Rockwell of Pittsfield under the 8th Generation.

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